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THE TIMES

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20p



THE TIMES

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The John Cleese survival manual for families



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Up and up
A Special Report looks at Britain's regional airports – and a better future

Shared cost idea for new schools

Ministers are to be asked to introduce a new type of school, financed jointly by parents and the state. The idea, aimed at bringing more cash into education and increasing schools' independence, has been put forward by independent schools headmasters. Page 3

Jet wreckage includes clothes

Russia handed over debris, including clothing, from the Korean airliner to Japanese and American officials as the search continued for the black box, which may hold the key to the disaster Page 6

Betjeman ill

Sir John Betjeman, the Poet Laureate, was admitted to London's Brompton Hospital yesterday for heart tests. Sir John, aged [illegible], had complained of chest pains.

Ayatollah talks

After innumerable security checks, Third World correspondents and a French journalist were permitted to see and hear Ayatollah Khomeini when he addressed his followers Page 6

IMF deal

The International Monetary Fund reached a compromise settlement over access to loans after Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, helped to persuade the US to soften its hardline Page 23



'Street' farewell

Pat Phoenix, who plays Elsie Tanner in *Coronation Street*, the Granada television serial, has decided to leave the role when her contract ends in November.

Base rate hopes

Hopes of a half-point cut in bank base rates to 9 per cent kept financial markets on the boil but the Bank of England refused once again to lower its own interest rates Page 23

Magri defence

Charlie Magri of Britain makes his first defence of the world flyweight title when he meets the Filipino, Frank Cedeno, at Wembley tonight Page 29

Reagan offers new deal to Russia on missile cutback

From Nicholas Ashford, New York

President Reagan, declaring that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought", yesterday unveiled new American concessions on intermediate-range (INF) nuclear weapons intended to meet Soviet concern on three key issues delayng progress at the Geneva arms reduction talks.

Speaking at the opening of the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the President challenged the Soviet Union to prove that it genuinely wants to achieve an agreement on reducing INF missiles.

"The door to an agreement is open. It is time for the Soviet Union to walk through it," he said.

"The United States seeks and will accept any equitable, verifiable agreement that stabilizes forces at lower levels than currently exist. We are ready to be flexible in our approach, indeed willing to compromise."

The President's initiative was praised by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who said: "This important step makes it clear the West means business over disarmament. Now it is up to the Russians to respond in the same spirit."

President Reagan made frequent criticism of the Soviet Union during his 20-minute address, but the tone of his remarks was notably more muted than the harsh language he has recently been using to denounce the shooting down of the Korean airliner.

The Soviet delegation – which left one seat vacant for their absent Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko – sat impassively through Mr Reagan's speech.

The first and most important of the new concessions announced by Mr Reagan would provide for a lower level of INF warheads in Europe so long as the two superpowers agree that the numbers of warheads each possesses on a global basis is equal and lower than the present size of the Soviet arsenal of land-based medium-range weapons.

"If the Soviet Union agrees to reductions and limits on a global basis, the United States for its part will not offset the entire Soviet global missile deployment through United States deployment in Europe", the President stated. "We would, of course, retain the right to deploy missiles elsewhere."

At present, the Soviet Union possesses 351 triple-war headed SS20s, of which 243 are targeted against West Europe (the remaining 108 are in Soviet Asia. It also has about 200 older single-war headed missiles. At present the United States had no INF missiles based on Europe, but plans to start deploying 572 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in December.

The second of the President's new proposals would allow Nato and Warsaw Pact INF bomber forces to be included in the *Geneva talks*, a move the Soviet Union has long been seeking.

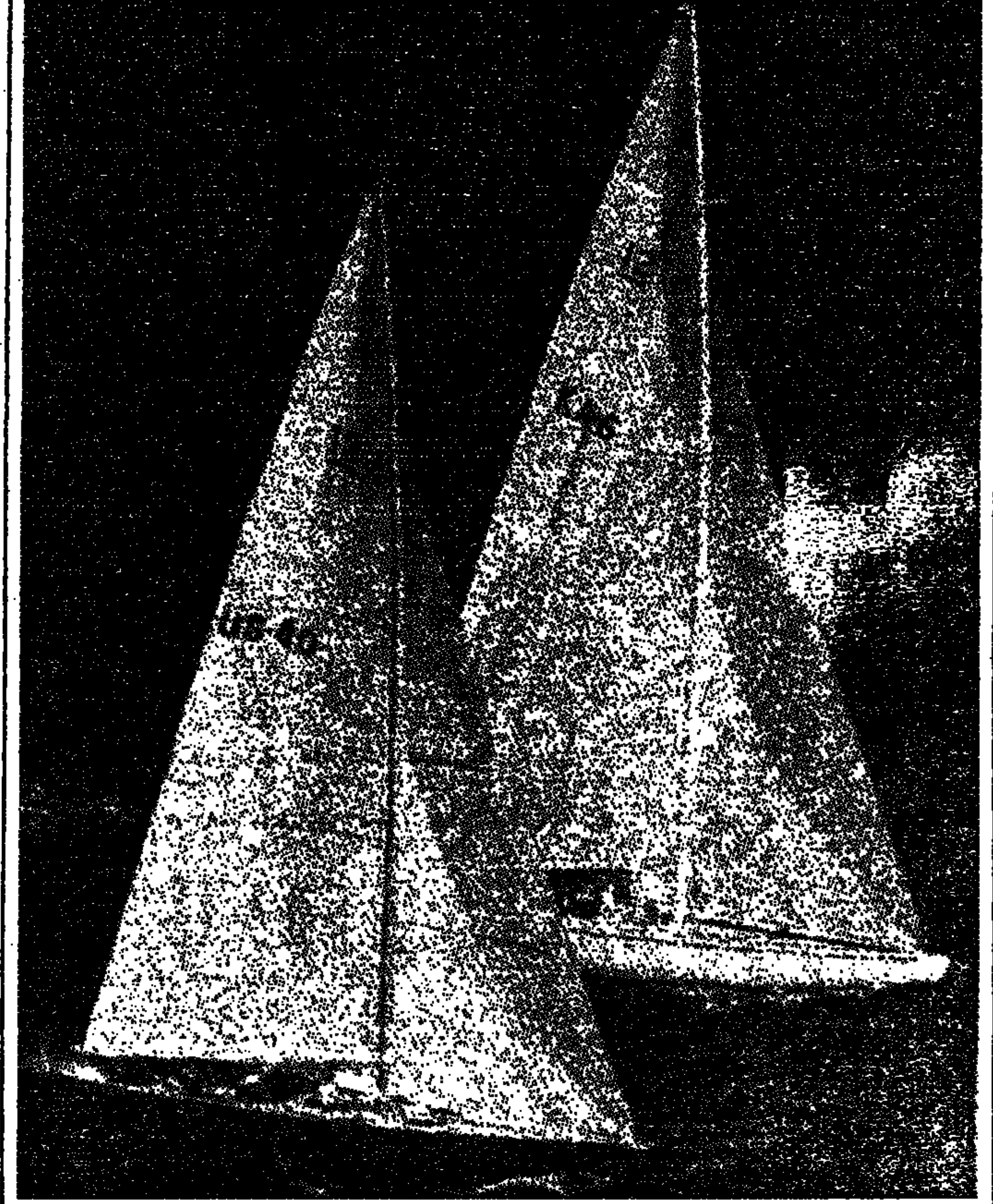
The President did not spell out what tyes of aircraft would be involved, but US officials said they would include F111s, F104s and F4s on the American side, and Badgers, Blinders, Fishbeds, Floggers and several other types of bomber on the Soviet side. At present the Warsaw pact bomber force outnumbers its Nato equivalent by about 2,500 to 800.

The third proposal would provide for the number of Pershing 2 missiles to be reduced in the event of an overall agreement being reached between the US and the Soviet Union. This goes some way to meet Soviet concern about Pershing 2, a ballistic weapon which could reach Soviet targets within eight minutes of being fired.

At present 108 Pershing 2s are scheduled to be deployed in West Germany, American officials said the US would maintain the present one-to-five "mix" between Pershing and cruise missiles as presently envisaged in the planned deployment for West Europe.

The President made no reference to the Soviet demand for the Briish and French independent nuclear deterrents to be included in the Geneva talks. However, sources said his new proposals could provide the basis for a compromise on this issue.

Client states warned, page 5
Thatcher tilt, page 6



The race is on: Liberty, bottom, heads for the starting line with Australia II.

Lebanon Cabinet quits in crisis

From Robert Fisk Beirut

Lebanon moved back under the shadow of Syria's influence yesterday as the Lebanese Cabinet submitted its resignation to make way for a Government allegedly of national unity which is likely to ignore – even tear up – the country's informal "peace" agreement with Israel.

American and Lebanese officials did their best yesterday to present the ceasefire in the civil war as a first step towards genuine national reconciliation and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory.

In private, they expressed the gravest doubts that the truce would hold and admitted that Israel's hopes of securing a friendly, pro-Phalangist administration in Beirut have been destroyed.

It was Syria which had demanded the resignation of Mr Chaffic Wassan, the Lebanese Prime Minister, ever since Lebanon signed the military withdrawal agreement with Israel on May 17, and it was Mr Wazzan who promptly resigned yesterday after announcing that the truce could come into effect at 6am.

In Damascus, Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, expressed his pleasure that Lebanon's place in "the Arab world" had been assured. His words did not go unremarked in Beirut.

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's envoy who helped to secure the ceasefire agreement, said that it marked "the convening of a true dialogue among leaders of Lebanon involving individuals whose experience in shaping the course of this country for a generation can lead to a truly new beginning".

Mr McFarlane was presumably not speaking with irony, although he did not explain how the "leaders" to whom he referred – almost all men who have contributed to the savage violence of the last eight years – could possibly bring about a "new beginning". Several of those to be invited to the national reconciliation conference by President Gemayel are supported by Syria, including the three leaders of the National Salvation Front.

For its part, the Lebanese administration tried to present the forthcoming dialogue as a natural outcome of the Lebanese President's offer last summer – an offer that was brusquely turned down by Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, at the time – to discuss the future constitutional framework of the country.

Mr Hassan Tueni, Mr Gemayel's councillor for political affairs, said yesterday that the ceasefire was "only a first step and a transient goal" in persuading foreign armies to leave Lebanese soil.

He said that, although there was now "a working relationship" between Lebanon and Syria, this did not mean that Lebanon was on "a one-to-one basis with Syria because there is practical involvement of both Saudi Arabia and the United States."

Escape inquiry launched as IRA hails 21 fugitives

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A full scale inquiry into the mass IRA escape from the Maze prison was launched yesterday as the hunt continued for 21 men including nine convicted killers, still on the run.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher described the escape as the greatest [illegible] in British penal history and said it would be the subject of the deepest inquiry.

But Unionists demanded the resignation of Mr Nicholas Scott, the minister responsible for Northern Ireland's prisons, and claimed that metal detectors at the jail had been tampered with.

The Provisional IRA hailed the escape as heroes and congratulated them on their armed breakout. But Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that even though the IRA might receive temporary encouragement: "These men will be on the run; they will be hunted down whether they are in the north of Ireland or the south".

The fugitives will certainly find no haven in the Republic. Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, promised full cooperation in the hunt. Army and police units from the Republic, including the Special Task-Force, were rushed to the border in the biggest operation of its kind, with Dr FitzGerald receiving regular briefings.

The Irish Government said that any escaped prisoners recaptured in the Republic could be tried there in the anti-terrorist Special Criminal Court on charges including the murder of a prison officer.

Thousands of troops and policemen combed lonely countryside on both sides of the border for the fugitives yesterday after a night when dense fog hampered search efforts. Two men were picked up in Castlewellan, co Down, after being seen by police walking along a road in a dishevelled state, but some of the IRA's most dangerous and ruthless members are still at large and police warned people in Northern Ireland to secure their homes and vehicles.

Those being hunted include men who were in the terrorist movement when it was at its most active and deadly in the early 1970s. They include Brendan McFarlane, aged 31, commanding officer of IRA prisoners in the Maze at the time of the hunger strikes, Gerard Kelly, convicted of the Central Criminal Court bomb blast; Hugh Corey, who was described at his trial for the murder of a part-time Ulster Defence Regiment soldier as commanding officer of the IRA in South Londonderry and Kevin Artt, who was convicted of the murder of the deputy governor of the Maze in 1978.

The inquiry into the breakout will be lead by Sir James Hennessey, chief inspector of prisons in the United Kingdom.

The inquiry will concentrate on how the men got knives and guns, whether prison officers cooper-

Continued on back page, col 8

Biggest crisis for Prior since murder of MP

The escape is the biggest political crisis for Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, since the Provisional IRA murdered Robert Bradford, the Official Unionist Party MP, almost two years ago, Richard Ford writes.

But while Mr Prior is ultimately responsible, it is his parliamentary under-secretary with responsibility for prisons in the province Mr Nicholas Scott, who is being urged to quit by Unionist politicians.

There has been little criticism of the governor of the Maze from Unionist politicians who are demanding an inquiry into how guns were made available for the escapers and into reports of lax security. The Northern Ireland Office has declined to name the governor.

He is in charge of both the H-block and compound prisons on the Maze site and is responsible for administration and security. Next in seniority is a security officer, and each of the eight £1m H-blocks, where there are 250 life prisoners out of a prison population of 850, is run by an assistant governor with up to four officers in each of the "legs" of the block.

The blocks are almost separate prisons, but staff are in radio contact with a central administration building.

Warders are unarmed, but the Army and police patrol the outer perimeter fence of the 146-acre site.

Once inside the first corrugated iron perimeter fence there is a 25ft-high concrete wall topped with barbed wire with a solid steel hydraulically operated door. Each H-block is surrounded by an 18ft pre-cast concrete wall, again topped with barbed wire.

Warders are vetted carefully – although it is understood that this procedure has not been updated.

Sir James Hennessy: heading inquiry

Australians make a mistake in final race

From Barry Pickthall Newport, Rhode Island

A simple tactical mistake by the crew of Australia II shortly after the start of the final race to decide the destiny of the America's Cup may have cost Alan Bond, the Perth multi-millionaire, yachting's greatest prize yesterday.

Liberty, the American defender, skippered by Dennis Conner, won the start by eight seconds. The Austalian crew set out towards the left hand side of the course on the first 4.5 mile beat to windward and had pulled out a four boat length lead when the two yachts cross tacked 20 minutes later.

Instead of putting in a covering tack as the Americans crossed astern to seek out a wind shift on the favoured port side, the Australian skipper, John Bertrand, continued to hold his course on starboard, and when the two yachts came together again later, Liberty had gained the advantage in the ever-shifting breeze, and rounded the first mark of this 24.3 mile Olympic course 28 seconds ahead.

Failure to follow one of the cardinal rules of match racing had aready cost the Australians two victories in this seven race series, and the thousands of Australians out on Rhode Island Sound yesterday could hardly believe their eyes.

All they could do was hope that the radical Ben Lexcen design, consistently shown to be faster than the American 12 meter Liberty in the light six to eight knot winds that prevail, could somehow catch up and make a close race of it over the remaining 19.8 miles. Earlier, the New York Yacht Club race committee were forced to postpone the start of the race for 55 minutes.

Protest avoided, page 27

Defiance pays off

NHS battle saves another 536 jobs

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The number of National Health Service jobs to go by next March rose yesterday to 3,503 after Dame Betty Paterson, chairman of North West Thames Regional Health Authority, and her senior officers settled with ministers on 1,000 job cuts.

That is 536 fewer than the figure originally proposed by the Department of Health and Social Security.

The settlement is the eight to be reached in negotiations at the department. Others are expected with the remaining six regions in England this week.

Each settlement has involved fewer job losses than proposed originally by the department. Although Oxford, which announced its figures yesterday, is to be allowed to increase staff by 229 instead of losing 268 jobs, the region said it expects to lose at least 70 doctors' and nurses' posts.

That is because the new manpower target has been agreed in recognition of the fact that to staff fully the new Milton Keynes Hospital an extra 700 jobs will be needed. To open that hospital, as Oxford has made plain it will do, will need 316 staff to be redeployed from jobs elsewhere in the region.

The figures announced yesterday show that the South West Thames region has settled for job losses of 730, instead of the 926 asked for; South East Thames has accepted 1,081 instead of 1,280; the Northern region has settled for 186 job cuts instead of 556 and the Mersey region has accepted its official target of 506 job losses. With the North West Thames figure the total to be lost now stands at 3,503.

The Mersey region will meet today and an attempt will be made to overturn the settlement. The known job cuts have to be set against the increases being allowed in three regions.

Apart from Oxford, East Anglia has persuaded ministers to allow it to increase staff by 374, instead of a gain of 199; while Trent is to be allowed to increase staff by 520 instead of 110. But all three of the gaining authorities have made it clear to ministers that those levels of staff increases are not enough to fully staff planned developments.

Last night it was claimed that the North West region's success in

Continued on page 2, col 6

China envoy to advise at No. 10

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Percy Cradock, British Ambassador to China, is to become the next special adviser on foreign affairs to Mrs Margaret Thatcher. He will succeed Sir Anthony Parsons in Downing Street at the end of the year.

Sir Percy is due to retire from the diplomatic service on reaching the age of 60 next month but he will also be retained by the Foreign Office as a deputy under-secretary with special responsibility for the negotiations with China over the future of Hongkong.

He has conducted the Peking-based talks since they began 12 months ago, and while his place at the negotiating table will probably be taken by his successor as Ambassador in China, he will continue to exert an experienced guiding hand from Whitehall.

The job of foreign adviser in Downing Street was created at the start of the year, supposedly because the Prime Minister distrusted the official guidance she was getting from across the road at the Foreign Office.

Sources said last night that Sir Anthony, who had distinguished himself as Britain's man at the United Nations throughout the Falklands War, accepted it only as a temporary post before he devoted his retirement to private writing and study.

Speculation over Sir Percy's successor in Peking has centred on Mr Richard Evans, a deputy under-secretary for economics in the Foreign Office, now aged 55. The other front-runner is Mr Alan Donald, three years younger and an assistant under-secretary in the Far East department

Meanwhile the Hongkong dollar, responded to official support after its nose-dive at the weekend and gained $HK1.20 against the US dollar. But the recovery was described as temporary.

Share boost, pages 23, 24

Moderates take power on TUC

By Our Labour Editor

Power passed to the moderates on the Trads Union Council yesterday in the wake of a shift to the right in the Labour movement. A centre-right coalition now has a majority of at least two-to-one out the general council's key committees after a gentleman's agreement at the "committee to choose committees".

At the instigation of the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, union leaders who dispose power on the committees adopted a formula implementing the new majority estimated to be not less than two-to-one against the traditional left on the enlarged, 51-member general council.

On the "inner cabinet", the finance and general purpose committee that was calculated to be 16-7; on the economic committee 20-7; on the international committee 19-6 and on the employment policy committee 22-8.

The latter body is now expected to take a more flexible line in talks on Thursday with Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

Key unions back Hattersley

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Mr Roy Hattersley was last night assured of clinching the deputy leadership of the Labour Party in next Sunday's election after the declaration of support by two key unions.

Post Office engineers and health service workers, whose unions together have a block vote of 240,000, went for Mr Hattersley in branch consultation exercises. The votes are certain to be sufficient, when added to those already committed to Mr Hattersley, to give him the edge over Mr Michael Meacher his chief rival.

Both unions gave overwhelming backing to Mr Neil Kinnock for the leadership of the party. His victory is assured when the Labour Party's electoral college meets in Brighton on Sunday.

The COHSE vote for the deputy leadership was close: Mr Hattersley polled 1,237 compared with Mr Meacher's 1,103.

The voting in the Post Office Engineering Union was a severe setback for is left wing executive whose recommendation was firmly rejected.

One overlord sought for media control

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

One government department must take overall control of publishing, computing and broadcasting policies if they are to be properly exploited, according to a confidential report prepared for the Prime Minister by technolgy experts attached to the Cabinet Office.

The report, as yet unpublished and the subject of discussion among senior industry ministers, was prepared by the information Technology Advisory Panel which was responsible through a previous report for encouraging the Government to consider expanding cable television.

The new report criticizes the private sector for its lack of initiative in exploiting the strengths of the British "information industry", for instance in publishing (conventional and electronic – in magazines, books and possibly newspapers); films (for video, cable and the international television markets); news services (conventional and using satellite and teletext television technology); computer software expertise of the British computer industry.

The experts' report calls on the Government to create the proper environment, possibly with joint ventures between the public and the private sector, so that the industry can be more commerically exploited.

It is the coordination of government policy that is curcial to the panel's advice.

The Home Office, the traditional guardian of broadcasting, opposed this view and only reluctantly agreed to award 12 pilot licenses before the creation of a new supervisory Cable Television Authority.

At present the responsibilities of the various government departments are:

Department of Trade and Industry: Funding development in computer hardware and software, printing, film industry and publishing, and radio frequency allocation.

Home Office: Broadcasting policy.

Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency: Government information processing and recommending computer and telecommunication systems to government agencies.

Vauxhall workers to vote on strike action from weekend

By David Felton and Clifford Webb

Mass meetings at Vauxhall Motors' three plants are to be held over the next two days to decide whether to back a shop stewards' call for an all-out strike from Friday night in protest at the company's third and "final" pay offer.

Union convenors and senior shop stewards met at the plants at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire and Luton and Dunstable, Bedfordshire yesterday and decided to recommed rejection of the pay offer, worth nearly 8 per cent.

Meetings are due to take place today at Ellesmere Port and Dunstable and tomorrow at Luton to guage the feelings of the company's 14,500 manual workers. A meeting of convenors and stewards will be held later in the week to collate the results and plan the action *if* the voters are in favour of a strike.

The recommendation to be put to the meetings will be for a strike from the end of the Friday shift, likely to be linked with an import blockade against cars coming into Britain from General Motors, Vauxhall's parent company.

The recommendation for a strike next week represents a softening in the union's postion, because the strike had been expected to start either today or tomorrow, but an union official at Luton emphasized that the steward's meetings yesterday had been unanimous in their rejection of the offer and the call for a strike.

Mr Bill De Long Vauxhall's director of finance, yesterday urged employees not to take strike action, which would endanger the company's recovery in Britain.

He said that combined Vauxhall-Opel sales would be more than 250,000 cars this year, representing 15 per cent of the British market. Cavalier sales were 36 per cent up on last year and Astra was doing even better, with an increase of 45 per cent.

Mr De Long said that it appeared that total car sales in Britain would reach 1,750,000 this year, beating the previous record of 1,716,000 in 1979.

Looking at such numbers, it was hard to believe that Vauxhall was not making money as fast as the Royal Mint, he said.

"But the sad fact is that, in today's highly competitive and distorted market, not much is going into the bank.

"We do hope to make a small profit at the end of this year but it will be a sum that could in no way be called a reasonable return on investment, or enough to make an effective investment in the future of our business and this must be our prime objective", Mr De Long said.

Vauxhall made marginal improvements in its offer during negotiations last Friday, reducing the period of the proposed pay agreement to 14 months and removing an element of consolidation from the second stage of the offer.

A company spokesman said last night: "We will not be swayed by industrial action. The offer is final and I cannot overstate the effect industrial action could have on us."

Vauxhall has argued that an offer of about 8 per cent right at the start of the bargaining round is a good offer and company sources believe it is generous enough to worry Ford, where unions lodge a claim for 48,000 manual workers on Friday.

The Ford unions are claiming an across-the-board increase of £25 a week

Under the terms of the revised offer, Vauxhall workers would receive 6.5 per cent immediately, rising to 8 per cent from November 14. There are also minor improvements in holiday entitlement.

The unions appear to be relatively happy with the cash involved in the offer but want the implementation of the second stage of the offer brought forward from November to the traditional September settlement date.

London's case: Mr Kenneth Livingstone (centre), leader of the Greater London Council, emerging from talks yesterday with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, about government support for the capital. From left are Mr Adrian Slade, SDP/Liberal Alliance leader in the council, Sir James Swaffield, GLC director general, Mr Harvey Hinds, Labour leader, and Mr Alan Greengross, of the Conservatives. Mr Livingstone said: "We did not get anywhere at all." He said the ministerial team did not fully grasp the scale of the problem in places such as Hackney and Lambeth. "Ministers and civil servants find their whole outlook bounded by Westminster and the City." (Photograph: Saresh Karadia)

Guns waved by Martin, police say

By John Witherow

David Martin was shot and wounded in the neck by a policeman as he waved a gun in the corridor of a London apartment block, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Constable Stephen Lucas said that Mr Martin, who faces 15 charges, including attempted murder, produced two handguns and looked as if he would have shot a policeman "given a chance".

Under cross-examination by Mr Ivan Lawrence, QC, MP, for the defence, he denied that Mr Martin, aged 36, had been shot without provocation as he returned to his flat on the seventh floor of a block in Crawford Place, west London. He also denied that one of the policemen, Det Constable Peter Finch, hit Mr Martin on the head with his pistol as he lay bleeding and struggling.

PC Lucas told the jury that he was called to Crawford Place on September 15, 1982, after a gun dealer said that the man police wanted in connexion with the shooting six weeks earlier of Constable Nicholas Carr might live there.

He waited near the flat with Det Constable Finch while other policemen kept watch outside and on the roof. "At 9.40pm I saw what I believed to have been a woman walking towards flat 16," he said. "We approached this person and DC Finch said: 'Excuse me, love.'

"He turned round and we immediately realized it was a man. DC Finch said 'we are armed police officers. Stand still, please.' The man half turned towards the door and when he turned back he was holding a black gun."

PC Lucas, aged 26, said that Det-Constable Finch jumped forward to grab Mr Martin. "They were struggling and the man said 'I'll have you. I'll blow you away'."

Mr Martin has had pleas of not guilty entered against all charges. The trial continues today.

Nalgo dispute leaves children unattended

By Amanda Haigh

Three boys who were left unattended at a south London children's home at the weekend because of industrial action by residential social workers were back under supervision yesterday. But the same situation will arise this weekend if the dpute is not resolved.

Children's homes in the east London borough of Hackney also facing periods without cover yesterday as the national official work to rule by 25,000 residential social workers from the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) began its third week.

Mr Keith Sonnet, national local government officer for Nalgo, said that action, a ban on overtime and admissions to homes for children, the elderly and the handicapped, would continue. The ban is in pursuit of a 35-hour week and special shift allowances.

Over the weekend three teenage boys, the eldest aged 16, slept unsupervized at the South Vale children's home in Linton Grove, West Norwood, while police patrolled outside, after staff had left, in accordance with the overtime ban.

Yesterday in Hackney five children aged nine to 13 were left at the social services headquarters because there were not staff to look after them. Two day nurseries were shut

Hackney was facing an escalation of the dispute by field social workers refusing to receive children into private and voluntary homes, Mr Gordon Peters, director of social services said.

London has at least 17 homes closed; Strathclyde in Scotland has had to recruit 500 temporary staff and place 45 children in private and voluntary homes.

In Salford, Manchester, the open section of the Parkhouse observation and assessment centre was closed after a walkout by staff over the admission of a child.

In Cleveland, Labour councillors began talks aimed at resolving the strike by 41 care staff at two homes after Mr Edwin Crampsey was taken off the payroll for refusing to admit a child to the Broomlands Assessment Centre, Middlesbrough.

Secondary picketing injunction refused

By Our Labour Correspondent

A High Court judge refused yesterday to grant an emergency injunction under the Employment Act, 1982, to stop unlawful secondary picketing by social workers employed by Kent County Council.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association was awarded costs by Mr Justice Hibhouse amid speculation that the council lost the action because it named the wrong man in the injunction.

Mr Peter Pascall was named as inducing council employees to break their contracts of employment through his organization of picketing outside a supplies depot at West Malling.

He resigned as the picketing officer several weeks ago. It is understood that the council is considering whether to name another individual in a further injunction.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, Nalgo general secretary, said last night: "We hope now that Kent County Council will accept that the courts are not the place to settle industrial disputes."

The dispute started eight weeks ago when 300 social workers walked out on strike over the dismissal of Mr John Kirkpatrick who obeyed a union instruction to refuse to carry out his normal work.

Social workers have been picketing the depot to try to halt administrative work. Most of the council's office supplies come from the depot.

Nalgo said last night that picketing and the strike would continue until Mr Kirkpatrick was reinstated.

Record wheat crop, but barley slips

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

This year's domestic wheat crop was estimated yesterday to have reached a record of 10,700,000 tonnes, compared with last year's figure of 10,258,000 tonnes.

The estimate was given by Mr Allan Price, president of the United Kingdom Agricultural Supply Trade Association at its annual harvest press luncheon in London. It coincided with *The Times* final 1983 crop survey, which indicated an increase in average wheat yields from 6.1 to 6.2 tonnes a hectare.

But Mr Price forecast that barley production would be down to some 9,400,000 tonnes, a drop of nearly 1,500,000 tonnes on 1982. That was the result of an exceptionally disappointing spring-sown crop in all regions except the south-west, because of the wet weather.

Yields of both wheat and barley had shown unusually wide variations, not only between areas but also between farms and fields in the same area, he said.

Mr Price predicted yesterday that the present strong cereals market, particularly for feed grains, would continue. That would have serious consequences for intensive livestock producers already hit by rising costs.

Denial over machine gun sales

By Stewart Tendler

Gun dealers yesterday denied a police legal adviser's claim that potential machine guns can be bought in this country.

Mr Kenneth Sloan, a former policeman and legal editor of the *Police Review*, said in a letter to *The Times* yesterday that guns sold were converted to single shots, but could easily be turned back to rapid fire. He said advertisements for Bren guns, Sten and Sterling appeared in gun magazines.

But Mr Pat Walker, whose Gateshead company sells converted machine guns, said yesterday the Mr Sloan was wrong. The law was not being curcumvented. He said his guns were redesigned before they were put on sale.

He said that he put in new working parts and without the original parts it would be impossible to turn the guns back into their original state. His buyers were collectors who did not fire the guns.

Mr Colin Greenwood, a former police superintendent and expert in guns, said: "The police and the Home Office keep a very close eye. If there is any doubt they go along and test the gun. If they can convert it, the police prosecute".

Mr Jack Clarke, a former chairman of the Gun Traders' Association and a Sheffield gun dealer, said the converted machine guns which were put on sale were completely legal.

But Mr Sloan stood firm. He said "if a firearm can be converted it can be converted back just as rapidly. The longest time for the most difficult weapon would be 20 minutes. It is a very serious situation. I have seen it done in under a second with a Bren".

He said the change back could be done by replacing a control sawn off by the converters. It was also possible to change four marks of the Sterling back to rapid fire by inserting a piece of cardboard.

The Home Office said yesterday that machine guns were prohibited weapons under the Firearms Act 1968. Converted weapons became only legal if the conversion had been achieved mechanical.

Potential owners required a firearms or shotgun certificate depending on the nature of the gun. Applicants for certificates were normally vetted and had to have good reason for holding a weapon.

Converted machine guns cost upwards of £200 for a Bren £150 for a Sten and £90 for a Sten converted for use as a shot gun.

SDP seeks national energy strategy

A 12-point energy strategy for Britain for the rest of the century was outlined in a pamphlet published by a Social Democratic Party working group yesterday.

Its chairman, Dr Dickson Mabon, who was Labour's Minister of State for Energy in the late 1970s, says in a foreword: "One of the political tragedies of our time is the Government's reckless lack of direction of Britain's energy resources," just as the country was enjoying the bounty of North Sea oil and gas.

The working party accused the Government of short-sightedness and of evasion of responsibility because it had no energy strategy, except to scale down its involvement and to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement.

It recommended:



Dr Dickson Mabon: Government "short-sighted".

- Improvements to energy efficiency as the main priority;
- Britain should aim for at least net self-sufficiency in oil and incentives should be given to stimulate exploration and development;
- Exploration for on-shore oil reserves should continue;
- The Government should control the development of Britain's oil resources by international companies to maximize the national benefit.
- Strategic discussions with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries should be started to work towards a long-term global oil strategy.
- More incentives should be given for the exploration and development of new resources of natural gas;
- an annual investment programme for modernizing the coal industry should implemented;
- Large-scale electricity generation and bulk transmission should be a national responsibility separate from the local distribution of electricity;
- Coal should continue to be the main fuel for electricity generation;
- Renewable energy sources should be given attention;
- The nationalized energy enterprise should have more freedom of action, and
- Health and safety and the environmental impact of each energy source should be compared consistently.

Castle sale attracts £1.55m bids

By Louise Nicholson

The opening day of Christie's sale of the contents of Luttrellstown Castle outside Dublin made a total of IR£1,975,182 (£1.55m) yesterday, exceeding the expected total for the three-day sale. About a thousand people were in the marquee for the sale of Mrs Aileen Plunket's collection.

Mrs Plunket, granddaughter of Edward Guinness, the first Lord Iveagh, redecorated and furnished the 30-room eighteenth century Gothick castle with Felix Harbord in the 1950s.

Lady Abdy, the London dealer, paid IR£30,240 (estimate IR£2,500-£3,200) for a mid-eighteenth century giltwood low stool and IR£86,400 (estimate IR£38,000-£51,000) for a royal commode made for the bedchamber of Louis XV at the Chateau of Fontainbleau.

The top price was a commissioned bid of IR£118,800 for a pair of George II white-painted sidetables, whose friezes are carved with rocaille centred by Apollo masks, topped with rosso Levanto marble (estimate IR£25,000-£38,000). They were formally at Wardour Castle, Wiltshire.

A floral tapestry carpet made for Tsar Nicholas I in the royal St Petersburg factory and carrying the Imperial double-headed eagle and 1835 on the salvedge made IR£81,000 (estimate IR£25,000-£38,000).

NHS jobs battle stepped up

Continued from page 1

cutting its job losses was an indication of how seriously the defiance of the cuts by one of the region's districts, Brent, was being taken.

That claim was made by the Rev David Haslam, a Methodist minister, who led Brent's revolt against manpower and cash cuts last week.

He said he had received letters of support from other district health authority members and he was hoping to organize a meeting of like-minded members within the next few weeks.

Mr Haslam was speaking at a press conference attended by seven of Brent's health authority members as a protest against a private meeting called by Dame Betty Patterson at which she and other region officials were hoping to persuade Brent to change its mind.

The seven menbers at the press conference said they represented most of the district health authority members' views on the issue and would continue to resist the cuts.

Mr Haslam said that the Government had no powers, legal or otherwise, to impose manpower cuts on health authorities. He was sure that the local community was backing the stand taken by Brent, which will be tested at a public rally next month to which ministers have been invited.

The meeting between the North West Thames regional authority and Brent district ended inconclusively last night after more than an hour's discussions.

Mr David Pashley, Brent's district administrator, said after the meeting he was no clearer on what action the regional or the Government might take to bring Brent into line.

Refinery dispute

Acas has stepped into a pay dispute at the Esso oil refinery at Fawley, near Southampton, where employees of sub-contractors have been on strike for three weeks, seeking better pay and conditions, and picketing the refinery entrances.

Bishops tell Queen of fears over arms race

By Nicholas Timmins

Leading Scottish churchmen yesterday accused the Government of avoiding serious public debate over nuclear weapons, and of attempting to "denigrate or marginalize" those who opposed them.

In an open letter, originally addressed to and received by the Queen, the churchmen say that decisions of life and death are being concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer people

The letter, signed by all the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church, all the Roman Catholic Scottish bishops, and leading members of the Church of Scotland, the Quakers, the Congregationalists and the Methodists, was delivered to Downing Street yesterday.

Among those who signed are Bishop Alastair Haggart, Primus of the Episcopal Church, and Cardinal Gordon Gray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St Andrews, Edinburgh.

In an unprecedented break with tradition, the letter was accepted on the Queen's behalf at Balmoral, and the church leaders now intend to invite Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, to a meeting in Scotland to discuss the issue.

The letter argues that the Government is going ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles despite "serious and informed opposition from people in all sections of society".

The Churchman say: "The Government does not appear to have taken seriously the widespread concern that efforts should be directed towards reducing the level of armament, rather than increasing new weapons systems".

Priority should be given to reducing tension between East and West, and helping poorer countries, the letter says.

It states: "We are aware of an increasing tendency for those in government to avoid serious public debate and instead to attempt to denigrate or marginalize those who oppose them.

"In this we discern part of the danger which arises from a reliance upon deterrence through a threat of destruction. Decisions of life and death become concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer, to whom any questioning of authority is unacceptable".

Call to build homes for elderly

The belief that the state would step in and look after the elderly was sharply challenged yesterday by Mr Ian Gow, minister for Housing and Construction, when he urged private house-builders to cater more for those aged 65 or over.

He told the National House Building Council in London: "Traditional reliance on the public sector in no longer enough. Families must recognize their own responsibilities for the growing army of those who are elderly".

He told private developers to build for sale to the elderly. He envisaged a great shake-up of housing stock as older people moved out of accomodation that was too large.

By the year 2000 the numbers of those aged over 75 would grow by nearly 1m. "Meeting their housing needs will be a central preoccupation of government, local authorities, housing associations, the house-builders and the lending institutions".

Apology for jet flight at 250ft

The Ministry of Defence has apologized for an incident in which a RAF Jaguar jet almost caused a mid-air collision by swooping low over the Parachute Training Centre at Sibson airfield, near Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.

An official complaint about the incident in July alleged that the aircraft from RAF Coltishall in Norfolk flew over at 400 mph and at a height of only 250ft, narrowly missing two light aircraft and four student parachutists who were in the air.

Barnsley miners return today

Miners at Dodworth Colliery, South Yorkshire, voted yesterday to end their strike which has brought the Barnsley coalfield to a standstill. About 670 of the 1,200 miners at the pit attended a mass meeting in the village and voted by a "good majority" to return to work from today.

Their 14,000 colleagues at 14 other pits in the Barnsley area who went on strike in support returned to work yesterday. The dispute was over the dismissal of a Dodworth collier for allegedly striking an overman.

Portmeirion hotel planned

Two years after it was destroyed by fire the hotel at Portmeirion, the Italianate village in Gwynedd used as the location for the television series *The Prisoner*, is to be rebuilt. There had been pressure from conservation groups to rebuild the hotel, where Noel Coward wrote his play *Blythe Spirit*.

It should be ready by 1986 in time to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the village, which was built by the architect Sir Clough Williams-Ellis.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28: Bahrain BD 0.650: Belgium B frs 50: Canada $2.50: Canaries Pes 150: Cyprus 560 mils: Denmark Dkr 7.50: Dubai Dir 7.00: Finland Mkk 7.00: France Frs 7.00: Germany DM 3.50: Greece Dr 100: Holland Gl 3.25: Iran IR 135: Iraq LD 0.500: Irish Republic 40p: Italy L 2200: Jordan LD 0.425: Kuwait KD 0.600: Lebanon LL 4.00: Luxembourg Lf 35: Madeira Esc 120: Morocco Dir 7: Norway Kr 7.50: Oman OR 0.700: Pakistan Rps 12: Portugal Esc 125: Qatar QR 7.50: Saudi Arabia SR 4.50: Singapore $5.00: Spain Pes 150: Sweden Skr 8.00: Switzerland S Frs 3.00: Syria L$5.50: Tunisia Din 0.600: USA $1.50: UAE Dir 7.00: Yugoslavia Din 100

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

When the Labour conference begins to assemble at Brighton at the end of this week many of its members will be looking over their shoulders at the Alliance. Whether Labour continues to be the most challenging opposition to the Government will depend principally upon how Labour conducts *itself*, not least at Brighton next week. But it will also be much influenced by whether the Alliance looks a credible political force.

There must be rather more doubt about that after Salford and Harrogate. I am not referring to the conflicting positions of the SDP and the Liberals on joint selection. That kind of power battle should not present insuperable problems where there is a sufficient community of interests and attitudes.

There is a very considerable community of interests between the two parties. But the policy differences – or rather the differences in the instincts of Liberals and Social Democrats in their approach to policy – may be more serious.

Some of these differences were evident in the speeches of Dr Owen and Mr Steel, despite the determination of both men to work closely with each other. At Salford Dr Owen propounded three themes: the need for more competition, for a more active social policy and for a strong defence policy.

Mr Steel also accords a high priority to social policy, but at Harrogate he rejected reliance upon competition as an economic policy. "Today's Tories", he complained "are fired with the Friedmanite view that human improvement can only be achieved by unrelieved competition."

This is not a trivial difference. Dr Owen was seeking to break away from the centrist economic consensus that dominated policy-making in the 1960s and 1970s. Mr Steel, with his faith in stimulating demand and increasing public expenditure, was seeking to restate that consensus.

Partners may be on collision course

Perhaps this is the sort of difference which, important though it is, can nonetheless be argued through amicably between partners. The defence issue may be harder to resolve. Dr Owen and Mr Steel gave the strongest of hints that they may be set on a collision course over the deployment of cruise missiles in this country – a conflict which would be a serious matter for the Alliance.

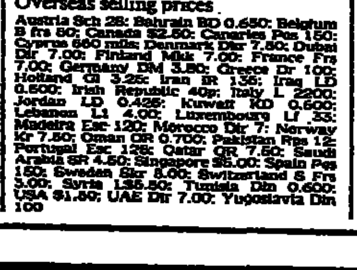
Still more serious is the chasm that exists between Dr Owen and some sections of the Liberal Party in their basic attitudes towards defence. Even some Liberals who are not unilateralists felt that he went a bit too far at Harrogate on Saturday in spelling out the hard choices that would have to be made some years ahead.

I believe that criticism to be mistaken in terms both of national and Alliance politics. The strength and courage of his speech had the mark of true leadership that appeals to the country. If he had fudged a bit, perhaps rather more Liberals would have liked him better on Saturday.

But it was to avoid having to make such compromises that the SDP leaders left the Labour Party and they would forfeit public respect if they started to make them now. There can be no future in a quasi-unilateralist Alliance, and Dr Owen was right to make this abundantly clear to the Liberals before there could be any misunderstanding.

Left to themselves, Dr Owen and Mr Steel could probably sort out their differences on defence, as they did before the general election. But will a policy that is sufficiently unequivocal to satisfy Dr Owen be acceptable to the Liberal Party as a whole?

The first test will be whether agreement can be reached in the joint working group that is to be established, in this as in other areas of policy. But the critical question will be whether subsequent Liberal assemblies can be made to swallow whatever joint policies emerge.



Parents and state should combine to launch new schools, heads told

Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Cambridge

An idea for a new type of school, jointly financed by parents and the state, is to be put to ministers by independent school headmasters.

The schools would be owned by the state and teachers' salaries would be paid by the education authority, but parents would contribute to the cost of buildings and equipment.

The "joint stock schools" would sit alongside state and private schools, Mr Roger Ellis, Master of Marlborough College, told the Headmasters' Conference in Cambridge yesterday.

They would mean more independence for governing bodies than is available in the state system and would increase parents' involvement in the running of schools.

The idea would also mean more money for education in deprived areas and for backward and slow learners, Mr Ellis, the chairman told the conference, which represents more than 200 leading independent schools.

"We are approaching the time when the linking of private and public resources will not be just desirable, but necessary unless standards are to drop or taxation to become overwhelming. Next to our homes the education of our children is what most families are ready to spend money on", Mr Ellis said.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, had rejected a voucher experiment to increase parental choice, partly on the grounds of cost, so it was necessary to look at schemes which would increase the money available to education.

"Between schools which are completely maintained, where central government and local education authorities pay for everything, and schools which are completely independent, financed entirely by fees and private endowments, there is room for different approaches," he said.

"The parents' contributions to maintained schools are a trickle. To turn them in to a flood a fresh way of spreading independence needs to be looked for. Now is the time to ask the Government to search for a new form of status alongside the existing ones, something between the fully maintained and the fully independent."

Mr Ellis said later that a group of public school heads was interested in the idea and he had mentioned it to politicians, but not to ministers. He said he would now talk to ministers.

Asked why the chairman of an organization representing independent headmaster was proposing such a change for state schools, he said: "Anything which gives a greater measure of independence to governing bodies and a greater sense among parents that they have a greater say is something that we, as head of independent schools, favour."

Earlier, Mr Ellis had announced details of the conference's scheme for teacher exchanges between schools. He said Mr Derek Seymour, former head of Bloxham School, will run an exhange bank which the conference would like to enlarge to include maintained schools and sixth-form colleges as well as other independent schools.



Hail and farewell: Mr Michael Foot yesterday made his last public engagement as leader of the Labour Party and, fittingly, honoured a kindred spirit (Alan Hamilton writes).

Mr Foot visited Shoreditch public library in east London, where he placed a wreath on the bust of Charles Bradlaugh, to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Victorian free thinker.

Bradlaugh was elected MP for Northampton in 1880, but was removed from the Commons when he refused to take the oath on the grounds that he was an atheist. He finally took his seat in 1886, when he agreed to take the oath after being reelected by his faithful constituents.

Mr Foot had his troubles too, though of a different kind, in entering the House. Tha son of the Liberal MP for Bodmin, he unsuccessfully contested Monmouth in 1935. Ten years later, with the Labour landslide, he made it to Westminster as MP for Devonport.

Photograph: Brian Harris

Lover was killed with champagne bottle

A woman who battered her millionaire lover to death with a champagne bottle while they were making love at his luxury flat in the South of France feared being left ot face a life of poverty, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The dead man, Alec Hubbers, a furniture company director, aged 79, of The Bishops Avenue, Hampstead, had tired of his long-time partner, Pamela Megginson, aged 61, and threatened to cut her off without a penny.

Mr Hubbers, who was born in Russia, was a married man who took a succession of mistresses, Mr Michael Worsley said for the prosecution.

He told the jury, which included six women, that when Mrs Megginson – educated at Cheltenham Ladies' College – discovered that Mr Hubbers had taken a French lover and had sold her the flat at Cap Ferrat, she killed him in a frenzy.

Mr Worsley said that Mrs Megginson, a twice-married mother of two, became desperate at the thought of losing everything because she had only had a "pittance" of a private income.

Mrs Megginson, who gave an address in North Road, Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Hubbers on October 14 last year.

Mr Worsley told the court that it was an unusual case because the alleged murder took place beyond the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. But as British subjects were involved it could, in the special circumstances, be tried here.

He said that the issue was not whether Mrs Megginson killed her lover, because she had admitted doing so, but the state of her mind when she repeatedly struck Mr Hubbers with a champagne bottle, fracturing his skull several times.

It was important, Mr Worsley added, that the jury should keep an open mind until the defence case had been presented

Mr Worsley said that within hours of the killing Mrs Megginson flew back to London "in a dreadful state" and was later admitted to a psychiatric hospital.

The trial continues today.

War declared on loan sharks

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

All-out war against loan sharks was urged yesterday by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, who appealed to reputable moneylenders to join the fight against the "small but significant" percentage which was creating misery out of all proportion to its size.

Sir Gordon, who was speaking at a Nottingham seminar on extortionate credit, also gave a warning that moneylenders stepping out of line risked having their licence to operate removed. Sir Gordon issues and renews such licences.

Court action over extortionate credit arrangements was an under-used weapon against loan sharks Sir Gordon said. "It has been a surprise and a disappointment to me that so few cases have been taken to court with their wide powers."

In Birmingham recently, an agreement under which just under 100 per cent interest was charged when money could normally have been borrowed at 20 per cent was adjudged to be extortionate, Sir Gordon said.

The trouble was that victims could contribute to their own fate. "In an identifiable proportion of cases, certain consumers put themselves in a position where they are ripe for exploitation", he said.

There needed to be a much greater awareness among consumers of how to handle their affairs and how to read an agreement. They needed to know their rights and how to avoid making themselves targets for moneylenders tempted by the sight of a consumer asking for trouble.

Sir Gordon receives few complaints about licensed moneylenders, but he believes there is more evidence than he is seeing and he appealed particularly to trading standards officers to pass information to the Office of Fair Trading.

The OFT still does not have access to police criminal records to check on convictions against moneylenders, Sir Gordon added. To have access would ease the path for the OFT, he said.

Sprayed-on colour for beef cuts

Brown food paint has been sprayed on to some packs of pre-cooked beef in an attempt to mislead customers, West Midlands County Council consumer services department has discovered.

The sliced beef advertised as "traditional roast" has been stewed in a concoction of additives, flavouring and water, then sprayed with paint.

The department last week successfully prosecuted one company under the 1955 Food and Drugs Act The company concerned was fined £349 by Birmingham magistrates.

Mr Charles Hicks, director of consumer services, said: "The housewife thinks she is getting beef cooked in the oven, the Sunday roast way, whereas she is being sold a product of modern food technology".

Cider cheese comes up from Somerset

By Craig Seton

A casual remark at a dinner party has led an old-established West Country farming family to combine two of the region's most famous products, Cheddar cheese and Somerset cider, and market a cider-flavoured cheese.

Somerset Cider Cheddar is being produced by T. W. Clothier and Sons at White House Farm, Wike Champflower, near Bruton, Somerset, where traditional farmhouse cheddar has been made since the 1920s.

Mr John Clothier, joint managing director, said yesterday: "Someone suggested cider cheese as a joke at a dinner party I attended. As we are about ten miles from Cheddar and as a lot of cider is made in this area, the idea seemed better by the minute.

"Farmers in this area used to live on Cheddar cheese, fresh bread and a jar of Somerset cider while they were working. Putting cider and cheese together seemed natural. After 18 months of trial and error, we think we have got the flavour about right."

The mild-flavoured cheese is about to go on sale in more than 250 retail shops throughout the West Country, London, the south-east and the Midlands.

But if the taste catches on, as it might with British interest in cheeses increasing, it could become available throughout the country.

Mr Clothier said his family firm had carried out favourable market research and cider cheddar is being added to the 12 tons of cheeses the farm produces every week.

Grand Prix plan for Glasgow

Plans to stage a Monaco-style Formula 1 Grand Prix in Glasgow are to be discussed next month.

Jackie Stewart, three-times world Formula 1 champion, and Dr Michael Kelly, the city's Lord Provost, will attempt to draw up a package to present to the sport's governing body, the *Federation Internationale due Sport Automobile* in Paris.

Mr Stewart, who is to visit Glasgow on November 11 to open the Scottish Motor Show, is said to be very interested in the project.

Initial proposals are to stage the race along the city's motorway system, crossing the River Clyde at the Kingston bridge and Clyde tunnel. The estimated sponsorship of more than £1m would come, it is hoped, mainly from oil companies.

New remand on spying charge

Michael John Bettaney was yesterday further remanded in custody until Monday on a spying charge. Bettaney, aged 33, of no fixed address, was not present at Horseferry Road magistrates' court, London when the remand was requested.

He is described as a government servant and is accused of preparing "for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state, information calculated to be useful to an enemy".

Pat Arrowsmith in court

Miss Pat Arrowsmith, the anti-nuclear protester, was conditionally discharged for 12 months by magistrates at Banbury, Oxfordshire, yesterday for obstructing the highway during a demonstration at the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford in June.

Miss Arrowsmith, who pleaded not guilty, was ordered to pay £25 costs within 28 days. She was one of 752 people arrested during the protest.

Blyth charged

Chay Blyth, aged 43, the international yachtsman, was accused yesterday at Plymouth Magistrates' Court of driving with more than the legal limit of alcohol in his bloodstream. The case was adjourned until October 24.

Dismissed dancer 'too effeminate'

Geoffrey Wynne was dismissed from the London Festival Ballet because he lacked the "necessary masulinity and the strength and vigour to lift ballerinas", an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

Mr John Leslie, for the company, also said that another reason Mr Wynne, who weighs nine and a half stone, lost his job was because he was "becoming increasingly effiminate".

Mr Wynne, of King's Road, Chelsea, west London, who was contracted as a soloist, is claiming unfair dismissal. He had been employed for eight years.



Geoffrey Wynne: "Could not lift ballerinas".

Mr Leslie told the tribunal in Chelsea that Mr Wynne's career started to go downhill after 1980 when he injured his neck in a accident. In September, 1981, he was given 11 months notice that his contract would be terminated.

He said that Mr Wynne had been promoted above his abilities. "There was a lack of dedication and determination on his part. By the time a dancer reaches his early thirties there has to be a dedication to maintain your standards."

Mr John Field, artistic director of the Ballet, said that Mr Wynne had been given many warnings but his work had not improved. "While some dancers are not exactly manly, he must portray a virility that was not in Geoffrey."

Mr Field said that he felt Mr Wynne's technique was weak and he did not project himself on stage.

"In my opinion Geoffrey Wynne never had the ability to be a classical soloist. He was a dancer who was becoming less and less useful to the company."

The tribunal chairman, Mr D. J. Walker, said that Mr Wynne's dismissal was unfair because he could have been demoted from junior soloist to the corps de ballet.

The hearing continues today.

Dead child's parents take action against hospital

By Tim Jones

The parents of a five-month-old baby girl who died of pneumonia after being sent home from the Prince Charles Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil, are taking legal action against the authorities.

Emma Louise Dillon died a week after her parents were told she could not be admitted. Her brother, Kevin, 21 months old, was also refused admitance and he was discovered later to have double pneumonia.

Mrs Jeanette Dillon, the baby's mother, said yesterday: "I am determined to fight over the death of my baby".

The family have consulted solicitors and a consultant paediatrician has prepared a report on their behalf.

Health administrators have begun an inquiry into the hospital's procedures after a woman was discharged by a senior house doctor and died six hours later from chronic pneumonia; and a man died at home after going into a coma brought about by diabetes. He had arrived at the hospital unable to stand, walk or breathe properly and his condition was not diagnosed.

Mr Edward Rowlands, Labour MP for Merthyr and Rhymney, said there was a "clear and growing concern" at recent events in the hospital which was opened five years ago. He is compiling a dossier on a number of incidents on behalf of his constituents.

Dr Nevil Hughes, Mid Glamorgan chief administrative medical officer, said the record of the hospital casualty department was as good as that of other hospitals.

He would be writing to consultants at the hospital emphasizing that before patients are discharged the decision should be considered at the highest level possible. "It could be that in some circumstances this has not always been done", he said.

Fears for commuter rail link

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Half a million commuters in Kent and Sussex fear they may lose their railway line to London because a Victorian contractor cheated when he built the tunnels more than a century ago.

The contractor was supposed to line the tunnels, between Tonbridge and Hastings, with three layers of bricks, but when the structure started to deteriorate shortly after the old South-Eastern Railway opened it in the 1850s, he was found to have used only one layer.

By then he had gone bankrupt and the railway was short of cash; so instead of enlarging the tunnels, two layers of bricks were added inside, narrowing the openings and forcing on passengers, including today's, smaller coaches than elsewhere on Southern Region, with slab sides and cramped seating.

The present coaches are now nearly 30 years old but the Department of Transport continues to delay a decision on whether to keep the Hastings-to-Charing Cross line going with diesels, to electrify at a cost of £24m, or to adapt refurbished stock from elsewhere.

The matter is complicated by the fact that when the Southern Region was electrified in the 1930s it was felt the small tunnels would not accommodate the electric third rail. Now BR thinks it has a solution by using concrete slab track instead of sleepers, which would allow a few vital inches.

Despite a ministry assurance to local MPs, commuters and local authorities in West Kent and East Sussex fear that unless a decision comes soon the old stock will collapse and the line will have to close.

Mr David Mitchell, rail minister at the Department of Transport, undertook in July to give a decision last month, but still has not done so.

The department says ministers are still considering the matter.

Brewery strike

Production at the Bass brewery at Runcorn, Cheshire was at a standstill yesterday because of a strike by 250 members of the Transport and General Workers Union. The walkout came after two workers were suspended without pay for refusing to carry out what they claimed was dangerous work.





Unions face cash crisis after ruling on funding of Labour HQ

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade unions face a million-pound cash crisis after a court judgment that the building of new Labour Party headquarters should have been financed from their political funds.

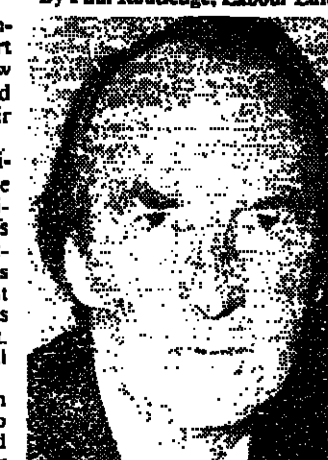
The Employment Appeal Tribunal rejected an appeal from the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) against the govt-appointed Certification Officer's ruling that a £42,952 investment in the Lambeth party offices was contrary to the Trade Union Act, 1913, which governs political expenditure.

ASTMS was part of a 26-union consortium which raised £1.3m to modernize a Georgian-fronted block in Walworth Road for Labour leaders.

Most of the unions found some of the money from their general funds, and complaints against other unions, including the Transport and General Workers Union which put £200,000 into the project, that were set aside pending the appeal will now be processed. Similar rulings are likely against many of them.

Leaders of the ASTMS are to meet on Friday to consider a further appeal to the Court of Appeal. They will also contact other unions about the issue.

The original complainant in the ASTMS case, Mr Loudon Parkin, a senior technologist with Kodak, also lost several appeals yesterday against the Certification Officer's decisions on the case. Most importantly, he failed to win the court's backing for his contention that unions should not allow their political funds to "go into the red". ASTMS had a political fund deficit of more than £71,000 in late 1980 and had a £90,000 overdraft facility at the Co-operative Bank to cover it.



Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson: Ruling against union.

Mr Parkin was also given leave to appeal against yesterday's tribunal judgment, and last night he pledged to fight the battle over trade union political spending "all the way," even if it meant taking out a second mortgage on his home. He has incurred legal costs of £65,500 so far, and is appealing to supporters in the Conservative Party to fund the litigation.

The effect of Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson's judgment yesterday is that:

- £42,952 contributed from the ASTMS general fund to the Walworth Road consortium should have come from the political fund, and that sum must be transferred from the political to the general fund;
- £2,000 paid to the office of Mr James Callaghan when he was Leader of the Opposition from the general fund should also be refunded from the political fund;
- £24,065 transferred to the political fund after being "donated" to the ASTMS by companies wholly-owned by the union must also be put back into the general fund.

In total, nearly £70,000 must be transferred to the general fund. The union could give no assurance to the court yesterday when that would be done.

By upholding the decisions of Mr Alan Burridge, the Certification Officer, the Employment Appeal Tribunal judgment makes it almost certain that similar rulings will be handed down against unions that invested money from their general funds in the Walworth Road consortium.

Unions from a broad spectrum of the labour movement contributed £1,300,107 to the party headquarters, ranging from a small textile union to £200,000 each from the TGWU and the Almagamated Engineering Workers' Union.



High flyers: Captain Hauck and Dr Ride. (Photograph: John Manning).

Weightless case for space industry

Dr Sally Ride, the first woman astronaut in the United States, told British businessmen in London yesterday that travelling in the weightless conditions of space was a very pleasant experience, and one in which it was easy to accomplish tasks which were difficult to carry out on the ground (our Science Editor writes).

She was describing the results of her flight in June with the seventh mission of the United States reusable space shuttle.

Captain Frederick Hauck, commander of flight STS-7, and Dr Ride are touring Europe as part of a campaign to promote "opportunities in the industrialization of space".

Dr Ride said the next step would be to build a permanent space station but before then small unmanned "factories" would be orbiting in space on satellites launched from the reusable shuttle.

Products made in those factories would be retrieved by successive missions of the shuttle.

Town planning today: 2

Squire still holds key to country

Landowners have determined the shape of the countryside for centuries. They continue to do so in spite of the recent proliferation of laws and agencies to administer planning. In the second of three articles about planning *HUGH CLAYTON, Environment Correspondent*, explains how much of it is still left to the squire.

The countryside is one of the main future battlegrounds for planning. The seeds of the struggle were sown many years ago when town-dwellers decided that they wanted better access to the nation's great landscapes.

But it is much more recently that social changes have stimulated the desire of the urban majority of the population to exert more influence over what the rural minority does with the land.

Pressure for access dates back more than 50 years to a time when many urban dwellers worked long hours and had large gardens in which they spent much of their spare time. Few of them had cars. Today most have cars, fewer have large gardens and their working hours are shorter. Central heating, electric appliances and convenience foods have ensured that less time needs be spent on domestic chores.

More people, therefore, now visit and live in the countryside than before. Rural landscapes count for as much as urban ones in the minds of many town dwellers. Yet the planning laws apply very differently to each. A shopkeeper may have to apply for permisson to put up an illuminated sign, but a farmer can uproot 100 yards of hedge without consulting anyone.

A landowner can be free to put up a barn many times the size of a garage for which a householder may be refused planning permission by his local council. The operation of the rural system was well illustrated on a delightful Wiltshire estate at the height of the hottest weather of the summer.

Butterflies fluttered in the grass as a collection of farmers stared across a magnificent chalk valley, which stretched north from the village of Kingston Deverill. The sun shone brightly on a small river, which flowed through the valley until it was interrupted by a conifer plantation set diagonally across it.

Conservation can mix with farming

Officials of several public bodies mingled with the crowd. The Nature Conservancy Council had sent no fewer than six of its staff to attend the demonstration of how profitable farming and conservation could exist happily together.

The estate covers about 3,000 acres and has been farmed by one family for more than 100 years. It is a remarkably happy combination of a landscape full of interest owned by a family highly sympathetic to the demands of conservation.

It has been chosen, for that reason, as one of eight demonstration farms in England on which the Countryside Commission can show farmers how to mix conservation with a profitable business.

The farmers who stared across the valley had been invited to an open day organized on the farm by the commission, a quango responsible for safeguarding the landscape. The farmers were addressed first by one of the six staff of the Nature Conservancy Council.

He spoke fluently about the steep hillside before his audience. It had been declared a site of special scientific interest because of the presence of several wild plants, including the increasingly scarce Autumn Ladies Tresses Orchid. A landscape architect from the Countryside Commission then stepped forward to give a long discourse about the shape of the estate.

He was worried about the conifer plantation, which interrupted the smooth sweep of the valley. He was keen for the Stratton family, which owns the estate, to uproot the plantation and put it somewhere else.

He was succeeded by a county council archaeologist who explained that the hillside where the orchids grew was on the fringe of one of the most important archaeological areas of Europe.

Landowners lead fight against laws

While the farmers on the hill heard how the Stratton family and devoted public officials tended the estate in happy unison, the Country Landowners' Association positively purred with satisfaction in the car park below. The one jarring note hardly penetrated the heat haze that surrounded the refreshment tent.

It came from London in the form of a statement from Friends of the Earth. "Such well-meaning exercises as the open day at Manor Farm obscure the real problems facing the countryside", it said. It was a reminder that the day was about planning as well as farming.

The Country Landowners' Association was not there simply to recruit members. Its presence symbolized its place at the head of a long argument with part of the conservation lobby.

The association does not want the full weight of town planning law to descend on the countryside. It believes that private owners make the best stewards of the land and manage the feat without the costly bureaucracy that would follow detailed planning regulations into the countryside.

Its opponents find farmers guilty of years of quiet destruction of important scientific, scenic and historic sites.

The Strattons make the best possible advertisement for leaving rural planning to landowners. But doing so places a large burden on the shoulders of private owners. It also makes the delicate balance of the countryside depend entirely on their goodwill.

If the Stratton family left Manor Farm there would be nothing to stop a successor clearing out all the quangos, flattening the burial mounds and turning the orchid field into a *conifer plantation.*

Tomorrow: Unravelling the tangle

Whitehall brief

Insider exposes myths about criminals

By Peter Hennessy

Whitehall is often criticized for its insularity, its unwillingness to tap the practical experience of outsiders. In some fields it is easier than others to aid the mind of the expert.

For example, bringing in Professor Sir Terence Burns from the London Business School as Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury, or Sir Robin Ibbs from ICI as efficiency adviser in the Cabinet Office, is relatively straightforward.

But what can the Home Office do if it wants to apply an insider's knowledge to crime prevention? It cannot, under present Civil Service Commission rules, trawl HM prisons to find the best and the brightest of the criminal classes and turn them into civil servants.

Two years ago it did the next best thing, however and recruited Mr Brian Emes, former governor of Wakefield, one of the most demanding prisons, as head of its F3 division, the responsibilities of which include crime prevention, police-community relations, and police operations against large-scale crime.

Mr Emes, for example, investigated the handling of the Ripper case for the Home Office.

Practical and down-to-earth, Mr Emes, aged 50, reckons familiarity with the opposition can be an advantage in a Home Office policy-maker (he is the first one to have made the switch from the prison Department though he expects to return to his old service).

"It certainly helps, particularly when one is interpreting research; one can give it another dimension. For example, there are myths about how burglars operate – careful planning, casing the joint, all the methods that are appropriate to the upper end of the burglary market on which the media tend to concentrate.

"The majority of burglaries are pretty unplanned, pretty crude in operation. Burglars share the myth and will talk to you that way. I have heard them on landings. But there were other prisoners around and you could see from the looks on their faces that they did not believe it."



Mr Emes: "Con men' are usually charming"

Since he transferred to Queen Anne's Gate in December, 1981, there have been plenty of outlets for Mr Emes's practical experience. He served as secretary to an interdepartmental group on crime prevention chaired by Sir Brian Cubbon, Permanent Secretary to the Home Office, which encouraged other parts of Whitehall, such as the Department of the Environment's planners, to be more aware of crime prevention in designing shopping precincts and housing estates.

Mr Emes entered the Prison Service as a housemaster at Feltham Borstal in 1957. It seemed an unusual choice for a sociology graduate from the London School of Economics (LSE), though he trained before the profession, as it were, grew its hair.

But his desire to be a Borstal housemaster predated his arrival at the LSE: "It seemed to be an interesting job where one could make a contribution and get a lot of personal satisfaction".

Who were his favourite criminals? "Of all the criminals I have enjoyed meeting, not that I admire what they have done, it is probably the con men, because they are usually intelligent and almost invariably charming."

Good practice for dealing with Permanent Secretaries? "No bid," Mr Emes said. Not an easy man to trap.

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Reagan rounds on Soviet client states and commends UN charter

From Nicholas Ashford, New York

President Reagan yesterday urged members of the United Nations to return to the "true values" of the UN Charter and criticized some non-aligned countries for regularly siding with the Soviet Union.

Addressing the thirty-eighth session of the UN General Assembly, the President claimed that "client governments of the Soviet Union, who have long since lost their independence, have flocked into the non-aligned movement and, once inside, have worked against its true purpose".

The President's attack on what he described as "pseudo-non-alignment" took place shortly before he held talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who is chairman of the 101-member non-aligned movement.

His criticism reflects growing American resentment over what is perceived to be a pro-Soviet, anti-American bias among many of the non-aligned UN members.

This resentment has been rekindled by the muted response of many non-aligned countries, notably India, to the Korean airliner incident.

However, President Reagan went out of his way to reaffirm US support for what he said were the UN's original objectives – the promotion of political self-determination, global prosperity and strengthening the bonds of civility among nations.

His remarks were made in the wake of recent criticism by American officials, as well as moves by Congress to cut the US contribution to the UN budget.

The President praised UN peace-keeping operations around the world and cited the Lebanon, Chad, Central America and southern Africa as areas where the UN was using its influence for peace.

President Reagan, whose speech dealt mainly with the need for meaningful arms control agreements beteen the US and Russia, said the destruction of the Korean airliner had awakened the moral outrage of the world. If the nations of the world wanted peace, "we can do so by reasserting the moral authority of the United Nations".

Emphasizing what he described as the principle of universality, Mr Reagan urged member nations to be aligned on the side of justice rather than injustice, peace rather than aggression, human dignity rather than subjugation. Any other alignment is "beneath the purpose of this great body and destructive of the harmony it seeks".

Noting that the non-aligned movement was founded to counter the development of rival ideological blocks, the President accused some new members of the movement of failing to share the founders' commitment to non-alignment.

He denied that the US headed any block of subservient nations. "What is called the West is a free alliance of governments, most of whom are democratic and all of whom greatly value their independence. What is called East is an empire directed from the centre, which is Moscow", he said.

● NEW YORK: The President began his speech by emphasizing his preoccupation with peace (Reuter reports).

"I have come today to renew my nation's commitment to peace. I have come to discuss how we can keep faith with the dreams that created this organization.

"The progress in weapons technology has far outstripped the progress towards peace. In modern times a new, more terrifying, element has entered into the calculations – nuclear weapons. A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.

"I believe that if governments are determined to deter and prevent war, there will not be war...

"Today I reaffirm those commitments. The United States has already reduced the number of its nuclear weapons worldwide and, while replacement of older weapons is unavoidable, we wish to negotiate arms reductions, and to achieve significant, equitable, verifiable arms control agreements.

"I have given new instructions to Ambassador Nitze in Geneva, telling him to put forward a package of steps designed to advance the negotiations as rapidly as possible. These initiatives build on the interim framework the United States advanced last March and address concerns that the Soviets have raised at the bargaining table.







A King's life: Three of the crucial events in ex-King Leopold's life were: His marriage to Princess Astrid in 1926; captivity at the hands of the Germans in Hirschtein, Saxony, in 1944; and signing his abdication in 1951

Embarrassed grief in Belgium over ex-King

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Ex-King Leopold III of the Belgians died late on Sunday night in a Brussels hospital at the age of 81, plunging the the country into an embarrassed grief. His death from heart failure followed an emergency operation by Belgian and American doctors during the afternoon.

The King, who abdicated in 1951 in favour of his son, the present King Baudoin, had served his country ever since by his silence. He kept very carefully out of the limelight and honoured his vow not to answer the so-called "royal question" as to whether he had in any way collaborated with the Nazis.

His silence healed the woulds which had threatened to tear Belgium in two after the war. Whatever his weaknesses and faults in the war, his country yesterday decided to pay honour to his memory.

Flags were hoisted at half-mast everywhere on public buildings and are to remain so until the funeral on Saturday at the church of St Jacques in central Brussels. This will be followed by a ceremony of remembrance at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the city.

The public are to be given a chance to pay their last respects at the royal palace in Bursseis on Thursday and Friday and the court itself will be in full mourning until October 9.

The King's death seems certain to reopen the "royal question", althought the Government, which is struggling to maintain national unity, will not welcome this. Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister, reprimanded the national television network last year for a documentary on the subject, saying this was out of place given the ex-King's careful silence

● 1950 protests: Riots and strikes erupted when King Leopold returned from exile in Switzerland in 1950. Critics blamed him for having surrendered to the Nazis 10 years earlier and for having met Hitler while the Belgian Government, exiled in London, was trying to organize resistance.

Letter from the Meuse

Oh, what a very pretty war

It was all very pretty: tanks rumbling across the verdant Lorraine countryside letting off flares and smoke bombs to indicate a "hit" by the Hot missiles fired from delicate Gazelle helicopters hovering behind bushes and trees; hundreds of parachutists popping out of the belly of the heavier Puma transport helicopters, before floating down to earth in neat twin formation, camouflaged foot soldiers leaping out of toy-like Jeeps and dashing to take cover behind hedges and "fire" their Milan anti-tank missiles, and all of us, some 200 journalists, local dignitaries and Army top brass, sitting under candy-striped awnings set up in a newly sown field of winter wheat on top of a hill overlooking the spectacle in the Meuse valley below.

The First Army Corps anti-tank force which is to constitute the core of the new highly mobile Force d'Action Rapide, was holding its first big manouveres on open ground, dubbed "Moselle '83". In all, some 22,000 men and 7,500 vehicles, including 1,500 tanks, were involved in the five days of exercises.

The Force d'Action Rapide, which has been formed only this year and will eventually have a strength of 47,000 men, is designed for swift intervention beside France's allies in Europe and protection of French interests abroad.

The sense of unreality surrounding the whole beautifully coordinated scene was heightened by a *coup de théâtre* when M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister – who, we had been told, could not be present because of the senatorial election campaign – suddenly appeared before us in a helicopter like some heavenly vision. The helicopter hovered in front of the candy-striped awning for a few seconds, M Hernu waved regally, and then away he flew to attend to the real-life organization of the French bombardment of Syrian-held positions near Beirut that very day.

Under the traditions of the Fifth Republic, government ministers may not appear in public exercise of their functions during election campaigns. M Hernu, however, was greatly disappointed to miss the first important manoeuvres of what he regards as as his "baby".

Besides, morale in the Army has not been too good over the previous year, what with critical comments by outgoing generals and planned cuts in personnel, and M Hernu wanted to show that he cared. So his aides hit on the ruse of the helicopter, which meant that the minister never actually touched the ground.

The Army is due to take the brunt of the cuts proposed in the five-year defence plan for 1984 to 1988, which was approved by Parliament earlier this year. It is to lose 22,000 men or seven per cent of its total force. Defence spending as a whole is due to go up by 11 per cent in real terms over the period, but cuts are being made in spending on the conventional forces to give to France's nuclear force.

Many of the general's are naturally not happy about this, and some have made their criticisms known through deliberate leaks to the press. The most recent example was that of General Wilfred Boone, military governor of the Lyons area, who resigned earlier this month in a great splash of publicity, explaining that he could not continue in service when reforms were making real command impossible. He was anyway due to retire in a few months time.

Many officers on the Moselle '83 manoeuvres took a poor view of what they regarded as disillusioned old men washing the Army's dirty linen in public. Of course there were criticisms, but morale was not nearly as low as some would have the public believe and anyway the criticisms should not have been made in public, they insisted. It offended the Army's strong sense of *esprit de corps*.

While there were serious misgivings among many senior officers when the Socialists first came to power, most now believed that their principles, preoccupations and aims were the same as the Government's. M Hernu was seen as a good, tough minister, on the side of the Army. "And in one way, things are actually much better than before," one officer said, "because now at last we have an identifiable enemy – the Russians." For the first time under the Fifth Republic, the five-year defence plan specifically designates the Soviet Union as the enemy.

Diana Geddes

Andropov tightens control of party membership

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In a move seen as part of President Andropov's attempting to impose his own stamp on the Soviet Communist Party structure, *Pravda* yesterday announced stricter vetting of would-be party members.

In an article headed "who enters the party?" the newspaper answered readers' queries on membership, and disclosed that 14,000 candidate members had been expelled or refused full membership during the first six months of this year. It said the selection system was inadequate and that some of those granted provisional or candidate membership had not earned the trust of their comrades.

Mr Andropov has moved cautiously in getting to grips with the party structure since he came to power as General Secretary last November. There have been relatively few changes in party leadership at the provincial or republican level, and even fewer at the top. The last plenum of the Central Committee in June appointed no new Politburo members, although it did approve one new candidate member known to be a strong Andropov supporter.

The Communist Party is techicaly a minority party, since at 18.3 million members (candidate and full) it forms about 10 per cent of the adult population of the Soviet Union. It controls all aspects of life in the one-party state, however, and membership brings privileges and career advancement.

Mr Andropov is reported to be preparing a limited purge during the selection of candidates for the autumn elections to local soviets. The purge will also coincide with an expected party plenum in November and the first anniversary of his succession to the late President Brezhnev.

Pravda said local party organizations were not paying enough attention to the qualifications of prospective members.

It was not true that intellectuals and white-collar workers were being discriminated against – as readers had complained – but some organizations had wrongly favoured working class candidates.

According to soviet statistics, workers and white-collar groups both account for just over 43 per cent of full membership, but the proportion of industrial workers has been rising.

The Ayatollah addresses his followers – and strictly vetted guests

From Jacques Hasday of Agence France Presse, Tehran

Only a chosen few can see, let alone speak to Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's religious leader.

With correspondents from the Third World, I was permitted to meet him yesterday – the third anniversary of the start of the Iran-Iraq war – at his residence in Jamaran, a northern suburb of Tehran, but only after innumerable security precautions.

We had to park our cars and walk through the narrow streets of this little mountain village, passing through several roadblocks where we were searched by *pasdarans* (Revolutionary Guards).

We were not allowed to see the Ayatollah until we had handed over notebooks, money and wristwatches – everything except clothes.

Journalists wanting to take his photograph had to hand in their cameras and equipment 24 hours in advance so that they could be checked for explosive devices.

As we walked into an octagonal courtyard the size of a small cinema, we heard a rhythmical drum-like noise made by 300 followers beating their chests with their right hands. They were all waiting to see the Ayatollah.

A child aged 12 was chanting in a microphone: "Do not be sad about children going off to the war front to become martyrs". The men were seated on a carpet on the ground floor, and women dressed in black were gathered on the first floor.

There was a long wait before the Ayatollah appeared. The crowd excitedly applauded the entry of President Seyed Ali Khameini; Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hachemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of Parliament; and Hojatoleslam Muhammad Bagher Hakim, representing the pro-Iranian Iraqi opposition.

The three leaders went to the right of the balcony where the Ayatollah would sit. Then he entered, blinking in the bright lights of the television crews as he sat down in an armchair draped with sky-blue cloth and waited for the cheering crowd to calm down.

On his right stood his son, Ahmad. The only ornamentation on the balcony was the word "Allah" spelt out in green velvet.

Journalists sitting in the front row were able to take a good look at the Ayatollah, aged 82, who spoke slowly without notes into a microphone for almost an hour.

At times he riveted his audience with his eyes, often emphasizing certain words by opening his right hand.

His main theme was Islamic justice and the day's religious feast to honour the designation of Imam Ali as the successor of the prophet Muhammad.

He expressed surprise that muslim countries were not coming to the aid of their Lebanese brothers.

He ended abruptly, rose from his armchair without help, and left without giving any worshipper the chance to approach him.



Watching brief: Russian sailors supervising the transfer of wreckage to Japanese counterparts at Novelsk

Korean jet debris includes clothing

Tokyo (AFP) – Russia yesterday handed over debris, clothing and other articles from the shot-down Korean jet to Japanese and American officials.

The team accepted the 76 items – which did not include human remains – at Novelsk on the Soviet island of Sakhalin. An American official said the items could not be identified with any of the passengers on the jet, nor could they explain the mystery of why it strayed into Russian airspace.

The team returned to the northern Japanese port of Wakkanai last night. Mr Minoru Tanba, the head of the team, said: "The Soviet side insisted that they had not recovered any bodies in their search."

Meanwhile, 17 Russian ships kept their distance from six American ships in the Sea of Japan west of Sakhalin in the race against time to locate the airliner's black box.

Vital clues: Three pieces of equipment could help researchers discover what happened in the final moments on the jet (Michael Baily writes).

● The Dukane Beacon, or underwater locator beacon, automatically starts to operate on impact with water and continues to emit sonar "pings" for 30 days after being severed from the aircraft power source.

Signals from the beacon, with a range of about three miles, are the searchers' best hope of finding the wreck, but there are two drawbacks. Deep water with different temperature layers distorts the signal and, assuming the aircraft broke up on impact, the locator could be on a different part of the structure from that containing the other two essential items, which do not emit signals.



Keys to the truth: The cockpit voice recorder (left) and the black box

● The flight recorder or "black box" records the aircraft's movements digitally throughout the flight. It is, in fact, not black but daglo orange, with reflective tape round it for extra visibility. It is heavily waterproofed and armoured to withstand an impact of 10g.

It can record more than 30 different measurements, of which the main ones are height, speed, direction, altitude, engines and control. It could reveal valuable information on whether the aircraft took evasive action – a sudden climb or bank – before going into its final dive.

● The cockpit voice recorder tapes conversations between flight crew not normally tranmitted to ground control. Final exchanges on the flight deck of the Korean jet may be illuminating. The cover is spherical, the size of a small football. Like the flight data recorder, it is armoured and waterproof but not bouyant.

Malta mob attacks Mintoff's deputy

Valletta – Malta's senior Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, who is Mr Dom Mintoff's successor as leader of the Malta Labour Party, was attacked by about 300 Nationalist Party supporters when returning to Malta from the island of Gozo.

After hurling insults at him they hit his car with wooden bars causing extensive damage. Dr Mifsud Bonnici escaped unharmed.

No dumping

Würenlingen (Reuter) – Switzerland has abandoned attempts to dump nuclear waste in the Atlantic this year, the Federal Reactor Research Institute said here. Britain's National Union of Seamen had refused to crew a British ship to dump it.

Writer cleared

Ankara (Reuter) – A military court of appeals overturned a jail sentence of two years and 20 days imposed on Nadir Nadi, owner and columnist of the left-wing newspaper *Cumhuriyet* for an article that allegedly incited youth to armed revolt.

Professor held

Kampala (AFP) – Uganda police arrested Professor S. Kyalwazi from his home in Makerere University in Kampala, last Saturday, according to the daily newspaper *Munno*. A surgeon, he is also chairman of the Foundation for Africa Development, closely affiliated with the opposition Democratic Party

City flooded

Moscow (Reuter) – The streets of Leningrad were flooded as high winds and rough seas on the Baltic raised the level of the River Neva by nearly six feet. Riga, in neighbouring Latvia, had its worst gales in 15 years.

Jet scare

Perth (Reuter) – A Fokker F28 on an Airlines of Western Australia flight carrying 58 passengers made a successful emergency landing with its front door open. The door, which had blown open in flight dragged along the runway in a shower of sparks and smoke.

Absent lawyers

Lérida (Reuter) – The court martial of nine suspected Spanish separatist guerrillas was postponed after two defence lawyers failed to attend. The nine are charged with attacking an army garrison at Berga, near here.

Court lifts Hebron ban on settlers

From Moshe Brilliant Jerusalem

An injunction which effectively obstructed Israeli plans to resettle the old Jewish quarter of Hebron was cancelled by the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem yesterday, at the request of the government-appointed Israeli acting mayor.

The injunction prohibiting demolition and construction was issued last September after the Arab mayor, Mr Mustafa Natshe, complained that Jewish settlers had moved in with mobile homes and started demolishing abandoned Arab buildings near the reconstructed Avraham Avinu synagogue. Mr Natshe was dismissed in July and replaced by Mr Zamir Shamosh, an Israeli civil administration official.

In his petition to the court, Mr Shamosh said an agreement between the civil administration and the municipality had eliminated the reason for the injunction. The occupants of the mobile homes had received permits, and the administration and municipality had agreed to prevent unauthorized demolition or construction.

It was also stated that the police had investigated the complaints of unauthorized demolition and construction, and the Attorney-General's office would decide whether to prosecute.

Thatcher, the Iron Lady, tilts at Moscow

From Trevor Fishlock, Ottawa

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, appeared once again as the Iron Lady yesterday with a strong attack on Soviet tyranny. She also challenged the Russians to agree to arms reductions so that Nato would not have to deploy cruise missiles in Europe.

"Our nerve is being tested," she said. "To falter now would be fatal.

"Are the Soviet leaders ready to negotiate as earnestly as Nato to make the world safer? Or are they so much the prisoners of their system and history, so wedded to military might, that they are unable to rise to the opportunity?

"Even now, as the moment for cruise and Pershing deployment in Europe draws near, it is in Moscow's power to ensure, by accepting the zero option, that not a single missile of this kind is put in place. Otherwise, to restore the balance on which our security depends, deployment will begin at the end of this year."

In a speech to a joint session of the Canadian Parliament here – an honour previously accorded to Churchill, Eden and Mr Harold Macmillan – Mrs Thatcher called on the democracies to engage in "the battle of ideas" against Communism. "It is time for freedom to take the offensive," she declared.

"There is a battle of ideas to be won. We are better equipped than our adversaries for our ideas are better. We must constantly proclaim our ideals, to our own people, to young countries yet to choose, to those who live in the shadow of tyranny."

Mrs Thatcher said the threat to democracy did not come from superior ideas. "We have nothing to fear from the bankrupt ideology of the Soviet Union. The combination of political repression and economic failure is plain for the world to see.

"The threat comes from the proclaimed goal of Soviet Communism to spread its system, from its remorseless military build-up far beyond defence needs, and its use of force.

"For any who doubted the nature of the Soviet system, its willingness to resort to force careless of human consequences, the shooting down of the Korean airliner has come as a terrible reminder."

The Russians must never be tempted to believe they could win a war against the West. On arms control, she said there was "a massive attempt" by the Russians to bend the will of Western Governments by "working on the minds of our electorates with bogus arguments."

Mrs Thatcher, in Canada for a three-day visit, had talks with Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and with Mr Brian Mulroney, the new leader of the Conservative Opposition.

Police in Sicily break up nuclear protest

Comiso (Reuter) – Italian police yesterday used batons, water hoses and tear gas to move demonstrators blocking the entrances to an air base in Sicily where US cruise missiles are due to be deployed.

About 10 protesters, including a woman deputy of the left-wing Proletarian Unity Party, were injured as police tackled demonstrators who tried to stop workers entering the site

The demonstration began at dawn, when more than 1,000 people gathered at the beginning of three days of protests against plans to site 112 nuclear missiles at the base.

West may help Polish farmers

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Church and government representatives held talks here yesterday on a number of outstanding problems, including a controversial scheme to give Western aid to private farmers.

The meeting, confirmed by church sources, comes at a time when the official press has launched a propaganda campaign against church influence, aimed at showing that the Polish Government has a quite distinct world view to that of the Catholic Church. According to Western diplomats, the campaign was initiated by a briefing to party journalists from a department head of the Central Committee.

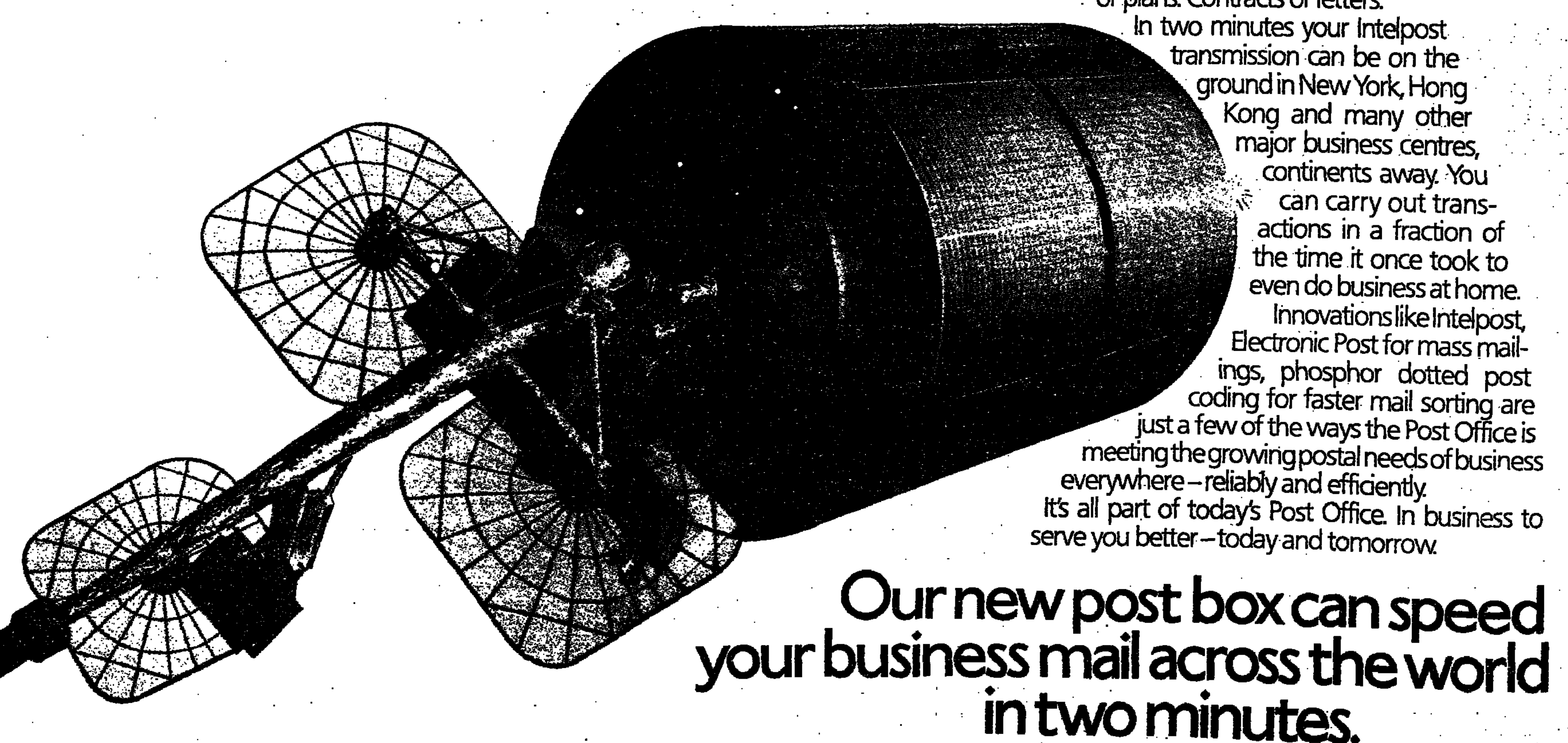
However, yesterday's talks avoided the issue of press criticism and concentrated on matters of substance in the stormy relations between the Catholic leadership and government heirarchy. Foremost of these was informed sources say, the issue of church assistance for private agriculture.

The Government has agreed in principle a plan whereby Western Churches – especially in Germany and America try to secure about £1½ billion of assistance over five years for Poland's overwhelmingly private farmers.

It would be partly in the form of loans, partly aid from organizations like the EEC, and partly gifts from Western companies making agricultural equipment.

Father Alojzy Orszulik, an envoy of the episcopate, has been visiting the West to assess interest in the scheme. He took part in the meeting yesterday.

A commentary in a government newspaper yesterday criticized those in Poland who subscribed to the idea that the answer to its problems was to bring it entirely under the mantle of Catholicism and that its true future lay with the West. The article was signed "Observer", a label which sometimes refers to a member of the government press office.





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Marcos challenges his critics to produce key murder witnesses

From Keith Dalton
Manila

President Marcos challenged Philippines opposition leaders yesterday to produce before a commission of inquiry 11 witnesses they claim saw a government soldier kill Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader.

"They have been bragging about these witnesses . . . but they have never come around," Mr Marcos said in a televised statement.

The names of 11 witnesses have been kept secret because they fear for their lives and are not prepared to testify before the special five-man commission Mr Marcos has set up to investigate the Aquino assassination, opposition sources said.

Mr Aquino, who was 50, returned home on August 21 and was shot moments after three soldiers escorted him out of the side exit of a China Airlines aircraft. Military officials say his assassin was Roland Galman, "a notorious killer and gun for hire" who managed to evade a tight military cordon at the airport and shoot Mr Aquino before he was himself shot dead on the tarmac.

Opposition sources say their witnesses saw Mr Aquino, with a soldier on each arm, escorted down the aircraft's stairway and shot in the back of the head by a soldier while he was about two steps up from the tarmac.

Mr Marcos promised protection to these witnesses and said that the opposition could pick their own security men to guard them.



Benigno Aquino: Death blamed on opposition.

"But let us not talk about it, let us conduct the investigation, find out the truth and condemn those who are found guilty, whoever they may be", Mr Marcos said.

"If they are government men, then let us accept it and punish them. But I don't believe there are any government men involved and security men involved. But that is my personal opinion", he added.

Mr Marcos blamed the opposition for Mr Aquino's death because "they somehow bullied or convinced Aquino to come back home, and we should never forget this". The opposition, he said, ignored government warnings that "certain people" were planning to kill him.

"We were trying to prevent this assassination while the political leaders of the other side were trying to bring it about . . . unconsciously probably, not deliberately. But the guilt is there.

"They are just as guilty as anybody who shot Aquino because they insisted on Aquino coming against verified intelligence reports of the Government."

Mr Marcos called for the speedy resumption of the government investigations into the assassination. The presidential commission suspended indefinitely its public hearings on September 12 pending resolution of the three petitions before the Supreme Court questioning the body's legality and impartiality.

● MANILA: About 1,600 extra troops and tanks have moved to Manila in a show of force after anti-government riots and to increase security for President Reagan's visit in November, military and diplomatic sources said yesterday (Reuter reports).

Two battalions of soldiers have been airlifted to a military camp on the outskirts of Manila and tanks have also been brought in after the worst violence since martial law was imposed 11 years ago, they said.

Ten people were killed and more than 150 injured when security forces clashed with demonstrators last week.



Oberammergau 350 years on

A special 350th anniversary production of the Oberammergau passion play is being held next year in Bavaria and rehearsals have just begun (left). There are 124 speaking part and two Christs – played by Max Jablonka, a chemist aged 38 (above) and an undergraduate, Rudolph Zwink. Normaly productions are every 10 years. The last was in 1980.

Moscow swings behind Mrs Gandhi

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

The Soviet Union has made it clear to the Communist Party of India (CPI) that it must support Mrs Gandhi in her domestic policies.

The change in Moscow's attitude has been noticeable since the advent of President Andropov, who is considered here to weigh politics on the scales of strategy rather than of ideology.

It is reflected in the Soviet media which are attacking Mrs Gandhi's opponents. Dr Rostislav Ulyanovski, a Soviet specialist and expert on Indian affairs, argued in a press article that "right-wing reactionary forces represent a dangerous alternative to Indian National Congress power at the national level" and that "struggle against it is making the Indian National Congress headed by Mrs Gandhi, a broad organization with relative historical progressiveness which it, of course, uses to consolidate its popularity and well-deserved authority."

Since her return to power in 1980, Mrs Gandhi has been pointing out to Moscow that the problems facing her have multiplied because of the opposition of "progressives". She made similar noises when President Brezhnev was alive but he never brought pressure to bear on the CPI, though he did express the hope that the party would swing its weight behind Mrs Gandhi.

However, the Andropov pressure has divided the CPI. Nearly 70 per cent of its members support Mr Rajeshwar Rao, the party secretary-general, who has not only withstood Moscow's pressure but has also given the party a nationalistic tinge.

The CPI national council, after a four-day meeting in Delhi, showed that it was not bowing to Moscow's pressure and did not mince words in criticizing Mrs Gandhi for pandering to communal elements in the majority community, for the deteriorating economic situation in the country and for the sufferings of the people.

Whether the Soviet Union, with the help of the 30 per cent pro-Moscow members, will force an open split in the party has yet to be seen. The odds are against it because Moscow has learnt from its experience in Japan the dangers of such a course. When the Russians split the Japanese Communist Party on the question of relations with China, the Moscow-supporting segment almost disappeared. In 1978 the Soviet Union had to make peace with the other segment which, has now condemned Moscow for shooting down the South Korean Airlines plane.

It looks as if the CPI, still controlled by the Rajeshwar Rao group, will come nearer to the rival CPI(M) which parted company with the united Communist Party among other things, on the question of Moscow's role.

Wali Khan seized on arrival in Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad

Mr Aboul Wali Khan, a former opposition leaders and the President of the outlawed National Awami Party, was arrested by police at Islamabad airport yesterday when he arrived from London.

His son and a group of his political supporters had turned up at the airport to meet the Pathan leader but they were told by passengers who came on the same aircraft from London that Mr Wali Khan had been taken away by police.

Mr Wali Khan, had been banned from entering the Punjab province for three months before he left for London early this year. Begum Nasim Wali Khan, his wife, and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, his father, who is 94, have both been under detention in the North West Frontier Province since last month.

Begum Wali Khan who is vice-president of the defunct National Democratic Party (all political parties were formally dissolved under martial law) returned from London last month to join the Movement for Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan launched by an alliance of eight opposition parties. She was arrested late last month when she was about to go to Peshawar, the capital of the North West Frontier Province, to lead a demonstration.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is currently in a Peshawar hospital under police custody.

Prisoners of conscience

Poland: Andrzej Gwiazda

By Caroline Moorehead

A former leader of Solidarity called Andrzej Gwiazda, held in pre-trial detention since December, 1981, is belived to be seriously ill in Mokotow prison. He suffers from kidney stones, a stomach ulcer and periostitis, and the medical treatment he receives is wholly inadequate.

He was born in 1931 and after leaving school trained as an electrical engineer. Between 1966 and 1973 he worked for the Gdansk Technical University, later moving to the Elinor works. In August, 1980, he became one of the strike leaders, and a member of a number of Solidarity committees.

In December, 1981, he was arrested and held for a year in administrative detention in an internment centre at Bialoleka before being moved to prison. Conditions hve been reported as appalling, with prisoners kept in unheated cells without warm clothing. Whilw at Bialoleka, Gwiazda lost almost all his teeth. Since then his health has been deteriorating rapidly.



Andrzej Gwiazda: A wave from a happier era.

Weinberger arms offer to Chinese

Peking (AFP) – American and Chinese defence experts met here yesterday and discussed US arms sales to Peking, an American official said.

The official indicated that the United States was ready to deliver weapons to China on the condition that Peking provided certain assurances concerning the material.

He said he arms sales had been raised during talks between Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, and General Ahang Aiping, his Chinese counterpart. But he added that Mr Weinberger had merely repeated the position already presented to the Chinese through their embassy in Washington.

Out of a list of articles requested by China two years ago, 65 had to be examined by Washington; 11 of these were later approved for export.

Since President Reagan's decision last May to place China in the "friendly country" category for high-technology export purposes, the official said, 32 other articles could now be authorized for export by the American Commerce Department, which does not in theory deal with arms sales.

A further 11 articles required assurances from the Chinese, the official said. He refused to give further information about these items, but clearly hinted that some of them fell under U.S. weapons control – meaning actual arms, as opposed to civilian high technology which could be used for minitary purposes.

Mr Weinberger told journalists on Sunday that he was willing to listen to any arms requests the Chinese might make. He believed Peking was interested in air defence equipment, and early-warning radar systems.

The American official said the U.S. defence included Mr James Wade, principal deputy under-secretary of defence for research and engineering, and Mr Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of defence for international security affairs.

Mr Weinberger said his talks with General Zlang went very well. After Peking he will visit Xian northern China, where he will tour an aircraft-engine plant, and Shangaai the headquarters of China's eastern fleet.

Uruguay politician held on day of protest

From Andrew Thompson, Montevideo

Uruguay's national day of protest went ahead on Sunday, with large sections of the population in the capital and other key cities switching off their lights at night and banging pots and pans.

Earlier in the day more than 30,000 students and workers marched through Montevideo to demand freedom in education, an amnesty for political prisoners, and an end to military rule. The demonstration, which was well-organized and peaceful, was the first of its kind permitted by the military Government in a decade.

Despite this sign that the Government of General Gregorio Alvarez was taking a more liberal line, political circles were angered by the arrest of a leading opposition politician.

Señor Fernández Menédez, a member of the executive committee of the Partido Nacional, was arrested on Friday, accused of distributing leaflets in support of the "pots and pans" protest. A civilian judge ordered his release om Sunday. Despite this, he was rearrested on the same day, and held under state of siege regulations. His family said he had started a hunger strike in prison.

The Leaders of the Partido Nacional, the Colorados, and Civic Union (the three parties permitted by the Government) began a series of meetings to consider their response to the arrest.

Political sources expressed concern that the arrest could threaten the current round of informal talks over a return to constitutional rule in March, 1985.

An earlier round of formal talks was broken off by the politicians in July in protest at what they termed the military's insistence on anti-democratic changes to the 1967 constitution. The Government responded in August by banning political activity and tightening press censorship. Despite this, it maintained its promise to call elections in November, 1984, and informal talks, in which leading generals began to signal new concessions over the constitution, went ahead.

These concessions are now in doubt as a result of the increase in tension over Señor Fernández Menéndez's arrest.

The protest on Sunday night was widespread throughout the country. Citizens switched off their lights for 15 minutes and banged their pots and pans to symbolize anger over economic recession, high prices, and the lack of political freedom.

Neighbourhoods in working and middle-class areas of Montevideo responded enthusiastically to the protest call. In some areas there were small spontaneous demonstrations which waved the national flag and chanted slogans against the Government and for the release of political prisoners.

Voters put Kohl on the spot

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his party colleagues took a sober look yesterday at the setbacks the coalition government suffered in Hesse and Bremen on Sunday, as jubilant Social Democrats pointed to the voters' disenchantment with the Government's performance especially in the economy.

The setback is more symbolic than actual. *The Land* election results do not endanger Dr Kohl's solid majority in the Bundestag.

HOW THEY VOTED

HESSE

Party	% vote (1982 brackets)	Seats (1982 brackets)
SPD	46.2 (42.8)	51 (49)
CDU	39.4 (45.6)	44 (52)
FDP	7.6 (3.1)	8 (0)
Greens	5.9 (8.0)	7 (9)

BREMEN

Party	% vote (1979 brackets)	Seats (1979 brackets)
SPD	51.35 (49.4)	58 (52)
CPU	33.31 (31.9)	37 (33)
FDP	4.59 (10.75)	0 (11)
Greens	5.43 (0)	5 (0)
Bremen Greens	2.36 (5.1)	0 (4)

Hesse and Bremen are traditional SPD territory. But the Christian Democrats had high hopes of ousting the SPD in Hesse and undermining its absolute majority in Bremen. Instead, they lost heavily in Hesse and their coalition allies, the Free Democrats, were denied any seats in Bremen.

Dr Kohl spoke on Sunday of his bitter disappointment. Herr Willy Brandt, the SPD chairman said his party's downward trend had been halted and voters had rejected the government's social policy. Commentators see this negative verdict on the coalition's first six months in office as having national repercussions and possibly sharpening inter-party disputes, especially between the Free Democrats and the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union.

The rebuff in Hesse is particularly galling to the CDU. Its share of the vote, where it had been the strongest party though unable to form a government, dropped 6 per cent to 39.4 per cent. Most of the defectors voted for the Free Democrats, who returned to the Hesse Parliament after a year's exclusion.

But the result is just as frustrating for Herr Holger Börner, the SPD prime Minister, whose minority Government fell because he could not get Green support for his budget.

The parliamentary deadlock has not changed, however. The CDU and FDP cannot form a ruling majority, whereas the SPD needs the unpredictable Greens. An alliance between the SPD and FDP also seems out of the question. The alternative is a grand coalition between the three big parties, but differences are so great this would be very unwield.

In the City state of Bremen, where the dominant issue was the stricken shipbuilding industry, the SPD, which has ruled this smallest *Lans* without interruption since 1945, surprisingly increased its majority.

For the FDP, the Bremen results are very bad and those in Hesse not much better. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party leader, tried to put on a brave face yesterday, but his small party is still struggling to be viable.

For the Greens the results are mixed. They have seen their presence in the political constellation confirmed, but their support seems to have peaked, a number of votes going to the Social Democrats.

Only the SPD can take much comfort. It badly needs a boost as factional defferences threaten party unity. But it will see the elections as as endorsement of its stand against the deployment of nuclear missiles, and will be encouraged in its opposition to the Government's economic and social policies.



Surprise success: Herr Hans Koschnick, Bremen's SPD mayor, who was unexpectedly elected.

● Missile commitment: The coalition supports Nato's decision to station Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Germany, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands if Moscow refuses to reduce its arsenal of SS20s (AP reports).

Bishops and teachers defy order by Madrid

From A Correspondent
Madrid

Taking a dispute over catechisms a stage further yesterday, the education commission of the Spanish National Bishop's Conference – the most senior Catholic authority in the country – drafted a strong protest note to the socialist government after the Ministry of Education had ordered the remand of 200,000 catechisms from all Spanish primary schools.

The catechisms, which had not been authorized by the Ministry of Education, contained new texts comparing abortion with terrorism and homicide.

But yesterday in defiance of the government's order, both the bishops' conference and the Spanish Federation of Catholic Teachers told all privately owned religious schools to continue using the catechisms.

Ministry of Education sources described the stand taken by the church as a dryrun for a much more serious disagreement in connexion with Socialist Government's educational reform.

Debates on the reform begin today in parliament where the Socialists have a majority. However yesterday ultra-conservative Catholics in the leading opposition party, the Popular Alliance presented an amendmant to the bill, and said they would fight it in every way possible.

the reform also faces strong opposition from the Catholic church. It touches on issues of political and economic control.

'Dallas' and 'Dynasty' do badly

Britain takes top Emmy award with 'Nicholas Nickleby'

Pasadena (Reuter, AP) – The British television production of *Nicholas Nickleby* was named outstanding limited series in the thirty-fifth annual Emmy Awards here on Sunday night, the highest honours in American television.

It was the second time this year that a British production has won a top honour in the United States, *Gandhi*, was named best picture at the Academy Awards last April.

The National Broadcasting Company (NBC) won 33 of the 64 awards, while the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) won 14 and Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) won 11.

Leading the way for NBC was its police drama series *Hill Street Blues* which took home six Emmys, including its third straight award as outstanding drama series.

The US-Australian co-production of *The Thorn Birds* also captured six Emmys, including awards for veteran actresses Jean Simmons and Barbara Stanwyck.

The blockbuster series *Dallas* received only one Emmy for music composition, while *Dynasty* did not receive any.

NBC won 33 Emmys – more than CBS and ABC combined. *Cheers*, The NBC show about hijinks in a bar in Boston, Massachsetts, was named best comedy show. Shelley Long won top acting honours as an intellectual barmaid

Ed Flanders won the Emmy as best dramatic series actor for *St Elsewhere*, another NBC show about a rundown Boston hospital.

Tyne Daly of the cancelled *Cagney and Lacey*, a police story featuring two women officers, was named best dramatic series actress.

Taxi took three top prizes – for star Judd Hirsch and for supporting performers Carol Kane and Chris Lloyd.

NBC's controversial *Special Bulletin* about news coverage of a nuclear disaster, was named best special

Tommie Lee Jones won as best actor in a special for his portrayal of executed killer Gary Gilmore on NCB's *The Executioner's Song*.

Leontyne Porice, the soprano, won the award for best individual performance in a variety or music programme for *Live from Lincoln Center* on PBS.

NBC also took the award for best children's programme with *Big Bird in China*. Writers on NBC's *SCTV Network*, also cancelled by the network, won the Emmy for outstanding writing in a variety or music programme.



Dickens relived: Roger Rees in "Nicholas Nickleby"

French right boosts Senate majority

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Government suffered further reversals in the senatorial elections on Sunday. Which saw a strengthening of the majority already enjoyed by the opposition in the parliamentary Upper House. But the Government's "defeat" was neither spectacular nor unexpected.

A total of 102 seats, representing a third of the senate, were at stake, including 13 newly created seats. The opposition parties gained an extra 12 seats, while the left-wing parties gained only one more.

Election was by electoral colleges comprising MPs, regional councillors and representatives of municipal councils. The losses suffered by the Government in local elections last spring and in the previous year were clearly reflected in the new voting patterns.

Two government ministers, M Roger Quilliot, Minister for Town Planning and Housing, and M Francis Autain, a junior Defence Minister, were among the successful candidates. They will have to give up their government posts within the next 30 days if they wish to take up their seats.

Both have indicated that they intend to do so. That will mean at least a minor Cabinet reshuffle, and M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, may take that opportunity to make other changes.

Two of the five MPs who were standing for the senate also won seats, which will mean two by-elections in the Lot and in the Morbihan.

Senators are elected for a nine-year term of office. They receive a salary of about £30,000 a year, the same as for an MP, Secretarial allowance, and an office in the beautiful Palais Du Luxembourg where the Senate is housed, as well as other perks such as unlimited free travel by train and Metro, a limited number of free air flights a year, and a pass granting free entry to all race courses.

Like the British House of Lords, the Senate is the second most senior person in the land, and he deputizes for the President of the Republic when he is on holiday, sick or otherwise indisposed. The average age of Senators before the latest election was 62.

In a rally call to electors last week, M Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR party, emphasized the importance of Sunday's elections at the present time, describing the Upper House as "the last bulwark of local and individual liberties confronted with a Socialist-Communist Government". The press and general public have taken little interest in the elections, however.



M Chirac: Emphasized importance of election.

هكذا من الاهمال

Congratulations to Schweppes from Pepsi-Cola on the occasion of their bicentenary.



In 1783 Jacob Schweppe perfected the first successful system of commercially carbonating water. Little did he realise that in doing so he founded the soft drinks industry as we know it today. From this small beginning Schweppes is now a world famous name for quality and excellence.

During the last 200 years there have been many notable firsts in the Company's history. The Royal Warrant from Princess Victoria in 1837; the catering contract for the Great Exhibition in 1851; the introduction of the famous Tonic at the time of the British Raj – now the world's leading brand; the launch of Bitter Lemon; the introduction of the famous Slimline range of low-calorie soft drinks.

Another far-reaching decision was taken in 1953 – the signing of a partnership agreement with PepsiCo Inc to bottle and distribute Pepsi-Cola throughout Great Britain. The association of these two beverage companies has proved to be a happy and prosperous one. Schweppes has produced and sold Pepsi-Cola with the same enthusiasm and dedication as befits their reputation as one of the world's leading soft drinks companies.

Schweppes' commitment to increasing sales of Pepsi-Cola culminated in 1982 in their winning the Pepsi-Cola "Bottler of the Year" award for Northern Europe.

Under the leadership of Managing Director Brian Dice and his team Schweppes are again leading the sales league in this Bicentenary Year of 1983.

PepsiCo salutes this achievement and looks forward to the next 200 years of progress.


BRIAN DICE, MANAGING DIRECTOR, SCHWEPPES LTD.

Bottler of the Year Award



FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Lady Romsey inherited a public role and a grand house when she married the heir to Broadlands. To refurbish the faded splendours of her home and to create an image for herself, she has turned to "Uncle David" – David Hicks, internationally known as an interior designer and now a fashion force. He is with her below





Lady Romsey: 'I do feel that I have a public role to play, but there is also the private side of messing around in trousers with the children'



All Lady Romsey's clothes by David Hicks from Fortnum and Mason Piccadilly and Lucienne Phillips, Knightsbridge. Far left (with David Hicks) in a wool gabardine asymmetric jacket £182. Left: Pinstriped pure wool jacket £209 and grey flannel wrap skirt £90 (also comes as suit). Tucked [illegible] Harrogate [illegible] ...stonbury. [illegible] cowl back [illegible] from [illegible] Direction - [illegible] Mline. [illegible] SW1.

Dressing up Broadlands

On Friday, Lady Romsey closes the porticoed front door on the last of the summer visitors and opens up Broadlands to family life. The public who view today the wedding cake friezes of the Wedgwood Room or the striking crimson and gilded drawing room, will be paying their hommage to Lord Mountbatten. But the classic country house in its lush green grounds is not just his memorial. It is also the living home of Norton Romsey, his wife, Penelope, and their two small children.

"We really do live in all the house," says Lady Romsey. "When the public comes in, we put up ropes and move things out of place that might go flying. But otherwise we try to change as little as possible."

Refurbishing Broadlands – without upsetting its fine classical balance – has been kept in the family. "Uncle David", as the renowned design consultant David Hicks is known to the Romseys, is reinvesting the proceeds of the public viewing in the fading fabric of the house. "We are trying to make up for 20 years of my grandfather-in-law living here, without a woman about to see that the curtains were getting threadbare," says Lady Romsey.

David Hicks puts it less tactfully. "Edwina's taste was rooted in 1937 and basically everything was painted pale green. I totally respect that my father-in-law wanted to keep the house as it was after she died. But the time had come when things were literally worn out."

Penelope Romsey – herself a fine art restorer before her marriage – finds that her own taste and Uncle David's chime as sweetly as the gilded clocks that furnish the marble mantelpieces of Broadlands.

Her favourite room – and an impressive example of the partnership – is her boudoir, where the buttermilk walls blend into a pale wood block floor, designed by Hicks in a trompe l'oeil effect inspired by marble in St Mark's in Venice. "I love staring at the picture above my desk instead of doing the paper work that I ought to be doing," says Lady Romsey, who might be forgiven for feasting her eyes on a Canaletto rather than the household accounts.

The mistress of Broadlands has a public role to play. Like her close friend and contemporary the Princess of Wales (whose honeymoon started at Broadlands), Penelope Romsey has ricocheted into a public life for which she was not expressly prepared. She has learned "on the job" (and while producing a small son and daughter) to create a suitably formal image for the local occasions, the meetings of trusts and charities and for the overt Royal connexion. Lord Romsey is godfather to Prince William and the Princess of Wales is a godmother to the Romsey's nine-month-old daughter, Alexandra.

"I've never been a jeans person. I've always worn smart informal clothes," she says. "I like clean lines, so it is suits and hats with my hair up for more formal occasions. You can imagine how pleased I was when Uncle David produced these things."

The David Hicks's collection of elegant, fresh classics has already found its way into Lady Romsey's chintz pink bedroom. They both like strong colour, used [illegible] and Lady Romsey's first choice was a gabardine suit [illegible] asymmetric jacket in [illegible] pink. The same soft but flamboyant colour is the centrepiece of the stunning carpet David Hicks designed for the Broadlands drawing room, its pattern copied from the intricate painted ceiling.

Lady Romsey is tall, slender with long blonde hair that she wears swept up in the evening, especially with her favourite black, like the Hicks cowl-backed evening dress that she wears in her portrait on this page.

She has, too, the more private life of 28-year-old mother to Nicholas, two and a half, and Alexandra. Then she will be just "messing around in trousers on nanny's day off" or getting the only exercise she takes ("I am devastatingly lazy about sport") by riding round the undulating estate laid out by Capability Brown and not yet redesigned by Hicks (who now has a garden design book to his name).

David Hicks can claim to be Renaissance Man, now that he has added fashion to his impressive design empire. His life includes a vast quantity of private work for the international upmost crust and private commissions for textiles and furniture, made by his own joinery company. There are the interior design products (including his famous carpets) and licensee arrangements, especially in Japan, for everything from umbrellas to undies.

"I have always been interested in clothes," says Hicks of his latest venture, now in its third season. "I made my mother a hat when I was ten years old and I remember taking her to Fortnums and trying to make her buy smart clothes. I am passionately interested in costume. I studied theatre design. But the kind of clothes that really move me are the ones I saw in an exhibition of Balenciaga's work. They were just staggeringly beautiful."

Hicks's taste is to the classic, rather than the romantic which [illegible] sculpture hall at Broadlands and makes his clothes a welcome change from the more frilly designs taken to the bosom of the English [illegible] class. "I want something [illegible] stands out for its cut, [illegible] and line. I don't like those [illegible] clothes," he says.

He travels constantly, [illegible] private clients. They [illegible] Arabs, whose introduction to western taste has been [illegible] international hotel suites, and for whom Hicks tactfully redesigns a yacht's lime green helicopter pad in a more aesthetic shade.

"It is not unusual," says Hicks's chairman Leslie Button, "to have a private client spending in seven figures."

The fount of the David Hicks empire is behind a discreet brown glass window in Jermyn Street, which serves as a showroom for the [illegible] design and houses on the [illegible] floor a design powerhouse. In the corporate studio seven designers, all art college trained and mostly recent design graduates, work on the textiles, fashion products, graphics and the clothing.

It is the kind of design operation that I see frequently in France or Italy, but is rare in England. Leslie Button, chairman since 1969 and author of the company's expansion, likens the set-up to a Christian Dior or a [illegible] ... a good [illegible] people don't realize [illegible] behind it," says Button [illegible] took over the management [illegible] choice was to stay as [illegible] men band or to develop [illegible] exploit commercially the immense reputation of David Hicks."

The elegant, urbane [illegible] Mr Hicks is the [illegible] marketable asset. His royal connexions (he has designed interiors for Prince Charles and Princess Anne as well as marrying a Mountbatten) are deliberately played up in Japan and America, his two biggest export markets.

David Hicks's fashion venture is interesting because he has used his own refined and instinctive taste and allied it to the fashion flair of his young designers, Pippa [illegible] Horton, both [illegible] pretty. [illegible] 0 – presents [illegible] for Hicks's [illegible] suitings and [illegible]

[illegible] Lady Romsey's two children [illegible] of the latest [illegible] children's clothes, [illegible] the corporate [illegible]

[illegible] Nicholas and Alexandra [illegible] Broadlands [illegible] in a classic [illegible] cardigan [illegible] as in white [illegible] king and a [illegible] taste in [illegible] very tra- [illegible] Romsey [illegible] smocking, embroidered [illegible] tailored coats, even if Nicholas [illegible] for it. But I do let them wear cords for running about, [illegible] that what having a country house like this is all about."

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SPARKLERS

The spectacular return to style of fine jewelry was shown last week by the opening in London of important displays – with more trinkets to come.

The Princess Caroline diamond necklace is the most exciting of these pieces. The princess (below) wore this shimmering collar to Monaco's Red Cross Ball last month: its chandeliers of sparklers from flower drops add up to total of 120 carats in diamonds.

The necklace is the piece-de-résistance of the new Van Cleef and Arpels, the french jewellers whose Bond Street premises opened last week with private client shows and a public display of glittering prizes, including a sapphire suite valued at £2m.

The most significant change in jewelry is that even the most precious pieces are young and quite delicate in design, rather than heavy pieces for important people. The Princess of Wales has had an enormous influence on the way young people look at family heirlooms. Her penchant for sapphires has made them the most popular gems with London's fine jewelers.

Why should jewelry sales be booming during a recession? I posed that uncomfortable question to M Alain Perrin, president of Cartier, who flew into London last week to view the re-vamped Bond Street shop and to open an exhibition of past glories.

M Perrin sees a correlation between politics and selling jewelry. (A move to the right was the signal for an upturn in sales in Britain). He also points out that Cartier was quick to see the potential of young customers – and the idea of women buying goodies for themselves – when it launched the Les Must range of watches and accessories (now brought to the front of the Bond Street shop).

The retrospective exhibition shows Cartier at its most creative, with the extraordinary "Mysterious Clocks", fashioned out of quartz in the 1920s, the hands apparently suspended in the transparent stone and unconnected to the mechanism below. Other highlights of the exhibition (until Thursday) are a black suede evening bag with flowered clasp of rubies and emeralds and a sleek ribbed gold lighter with a tiny Persian garden worked in miniature on the case.

A cabaret of jewels will be launched (from 5th - 7th October) by the French jeweller Monsieur Gerard of Grafton Street. He is showing what he claims to be the most extravagant jewels in the world (there seems to be a good deal of competition) at a late night show at the night club Annabels.

The Princess of Wales's other favourite jewel – the pearl – is the subject of a fine collection at Garrards. The South Sea pearls at their Regent Street shop are long strands of milk white gems, lustrous necklaces of deep gold, rose pink and the wicked looking black pearls. Most are big and bold rather than the tiny seed pearls that have always been a royal favourite.

A new exhibition of superb watches opens at Garrards later.

The glitter and glamour of precious jewelry is echoed at a more affordable level by costume jewelry. Bold paste necklaces and big drop earrings emulate the real thing. Deep claret 'rubies' and especially sparkling 'diamonds' are the chosen stones for the grand effect, often used with jet and occasionally with semi-precious stones.

Looking rich and ritzy is back in style after a decade of ethnic chic.

SOLEPRINTS

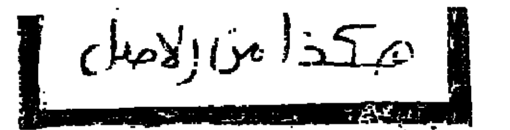
If we look into their soles, a wet winter is forecast by the shoe trade. The ribbed crepe rubber that used to be associated with country shoes is now stamping out footprints on city streets. Most dramatic are the "tractor tread" soles that grip wet pavements. A mix of materials like suede or fabric used with leather is the message for the uppers.

With the shoes, and especially with shorter skirts, comes fancy hosiery – not the delicate mesh of patterned tights, but lightweight ribs of fine wool or even cashmere.

Right: leather and cord-lined boot with tractor-tread sole, tan or chocolate, £39.95 Bally, Oxford Street, New Bond Street, the Arndale Centre, Manchester. Fine merino wool tights by Fogal. Below: textured taupe leather lace-up on ridged sole, £39.50 from Drizzle, 54 Kings Road, SW3, Harvey Nichols Way-in, Harrods. [illegible] tights by Charnos from major stores.

Below: taupe leather and black suede asymmetric pump with ridged crepe sole, £39.99 from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street, W1, and branches. Grey herringbone tights from a range of luxury hosiery at Fogal, 36 New Bond Street W1, opening on Friday.

Research: Christine Painell
Illustrations by MICHAEL DAVIDSON



Perhaps the most luxurious treatment for dry skin in the world Introducing ESTEE LAUDER'S RE-NUTRIV Dry Skin Enrichment Programme.

No other beauty care collection does as much for the nurturing of delicate dry skin. Formulated with some of the richest and most precious ingredients in the world, each specialized treatment in the RE-NUTRIV Dry Skin Enrichment Programme holds the promise of dry skin enrichment benefits: softness, suppleness, a youthful glow...



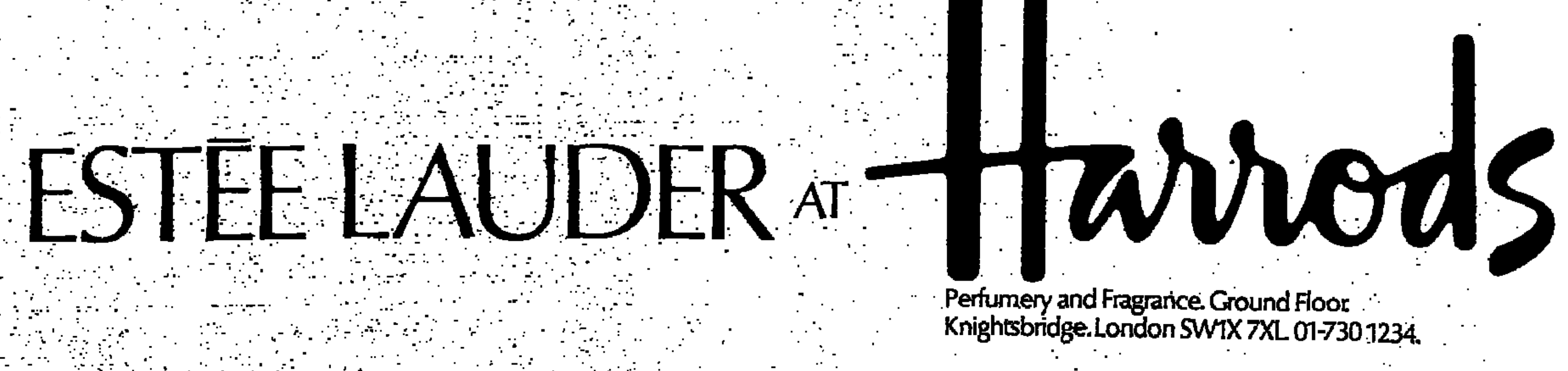
The programme's newest star is Extra Rich Liquid RE-NUTRIV—an intense moisturising lotion combining the world-famous tradition of RE-NUTRIV richness with the most sophisticated skincare technology available. New Extra Rich Liquid RE-NUTRIV is enriched with exclusive emollients and the most advanced combination of active ingredients known to help dry skin perform better than it has in years.

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SPECTRUM

In the second extract from his new book on style in the twentieth century, **Bevis Hillier** analyses the Swinging Sixties, discovers how they got their name and wonders whether they deserved it. It was a time, he writes, when city slickness took over from the previous decade's infatuation with rural motifs, and austerity gave way to planned obsolescence

Designing for a new frontier



Symbols of the Sixties: An example of pop art by Roy Lichtenstein – the picture is called "Whamm"; Avengerwear, prompted by the TV cult series – Patrick Macnee, star of the show, and Twiggy, who wears an outfit called "Submission"; and the wheels of the early 1960s, the bubble car.

In January 1960 Paul Reilly succeeded Sir Gordon Russell as director of the Council of Industrial Design in London. He contributed the *Design* magazine leading article for the first issue of 1960, which was headed "The Challenge of the Sixties".

"We have just lived through ten very formative years in the history of modern design", he wrote. "Thanks to the spadework of the 1950s, and 1960s could be a decade of remarkable achievement, given certain conditions." He hoped that those "at the social centre of gravity" in Britain (perhaps those Top People who were *alleged to take The Times?*) would give a lead, and that the world would begin to look to Britain, not to Scandinavia, Italy or the United States, for "leadership in design".

Reilly asked overseas propagandists to "declare a close season for beef-eaters and halberdiers, and to concentrate for a while on our more up-to-date appearances, lest the world should come to look upon us as the Old Curiosity Shop of Europe." As he pointed out, Italy had even more ancient traditions, but it was for her modern work that she was admired and copied.

In the 1960s, Reilly's hopes were to be realized – though not perhaps in the way he had envisaged. Britain shed its fusty, olde worlde image, and "Swinging London", with its Beatlemania and Rolling Stones, its Carnaby Street and mini-skirts and Chelsea boutiques, became a world influence on lifestyle and fashion.

The exact origins of the phrase "Swinging London" are lost in the twists of modernity. Some trace them back to the catchphrases of the television comedian Norman Vaughan - "Swinging! . . .. Dodgy!" But John Anstey, Editor of the *Telegraph Sunday Magazine*, believes that Diana Vreeland, that supreme arbiter of fashion, first used the words "swinging" and "London" in the same breath, and that they were first printed together in his magazine (then the *Weekend Telegraph*) on April 30 1965.

Earlier in 1965, Anstey was staying at the Crillon Hotel, Paris. Miss Vreeland was staying there too, and asked him to her suite for a drink. Looking across the city from the penthouse window, Anstey said how much he loved Paris. "I love London," Miss Vreeland replied. "It is the most swinging city in the world at the moment." When Anstey arrived back in London, he commissioned an American journalist, John Crosby, who was London columnist of the *New York Herald Tribune*, to produce a feature on Swinging London with illustrations by the German photographer Horst Munzig.

Unfortunately, Munzig was interested only in the picturesquely archaic aspects of England – bowler hats, guardsmen's uniforms, the odd horse-drawn carriage. But Crosby quoted Vreeland's comment, and the magical phrase recurred in a caption: "The life of the city is the people who live there, the rhythm that pulses through its crowded streets. Compulsively people gravitate to the capital from the provinces and abroad drawn by a kind of telepathy of talent, ideas and action, until the scene explodes – and London is a swinging city." Crosby described, though Munzig did not photograph, the institutions of Swinging London: the nightclub Annabel's, Mary Quant's boutique in Chelsea, the Beatles, and Carnaby Street.

Three weeks later, a reporter from *Time* magazine came to see John Anstey. She had been sent to write a cover story about the wonderful new Swinging London. The *Time* article gave Swinging London international recognition. London was "where it was at".

Did this English renaissance happen through the "leadership" Reilly had demanded? Or did it happen through the welling-up of a new popular culture from below and its *adoption* by the commercial exploiters and the panjandrums of the art world? In pop music, certainly, the initial impulse seemed to come from below, with Elvis "turning revolt into style" and the Beatles rising to messianic status from working-class Liverpool. But could the same be said, for example, of Pop Art? Again the English led the way: Richard Hamilton and Peter Blake had already pioneered in the 1950s this definitive art movement of the 1960s, of which David Hockney and Allen Jones were also the key figures alongside Warhol, Lichtenstein, Oldenburg, Jim Dine and the rest in America. But while the Pop artists might find their inspiration in *the schlock* and *kitsch* of magazine ads, comic strips and detergent packets, they were sophisticated commentators, manipulating, satirizing and parodying the images they found.

And what of design? Superficially England might seem to take the lead in the 1960s, but the philosophy which underlay 1960s design still came from America. Nobody realized that more clearly than the English founding father of Pop Art, Richard Hamilton, who asked in a lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Art, London, in 1959 what were to be the differences between the 1950s and the 1960s. He suggested that the old highfalutin' ideas about "honesty" in design – truth to materials and function, and the "fulfilment of basic human needs" – would have to give way to the American deference to market demands. He quoted an American manufacturer who had said to his young British assistant: "What you describe as good design is merely what we would call 'high style'. But it would be no good designing a 'high style' product for a honky-tonk Mid-West market." Hamilton concluded that the consumer would have to come "from the same drawing-board" as the product: in other words, if you had to kowtow to popular demand, you had better try to influence demand.

If you were going to try to influence the consumer, you needed to find out as much about him as you could. Market research was the American pseudo-science which claimed to do this. Another ingredient in the new American philosophy which outraged most of the old truth-to-material designers, was the cheerful acceptance of "obsolescence". In America, production was no problem: the difficulty was to consume at a rate which would keep up with production. In increasingly affluent Britain the same conditions began to obtain after years of austerity. "Built-in obsolescence" was the answer.

At the beginning of the 1960s, there was a feeling of "the world's great age begins anew". What was happening in politics chimed in with this mood. In the United States, the bumbling old figure of Eisenhower, superannuated warrior, was replaced by the dynamic young President John F. Kennedy. Norman Mailer praised Kennedy in a magazine article titled "Superman comes to the Supermarket". Harold Macmillan, a relic of Edwardian England portrayed by the young satirists of *Beyond the Fringe* as teetering on the brink of senility, and his chosen successor Lord Home (usually represented by the cartoonist Gerald Scarfe as a death's head on spider legs) were succeeded by the Labour leader Harold Wilson, a hard nugget from the north who spoke rousingly of "the white heat of technological revolution". The young men who came to notice in the 1950s were rebels, Angry Young Men, Outsiders – men such as Brendan Behan, Colin Wilson, John Osborne.

By contrast, the new man of the 1960s was David Frost, a "classless" figure in a dapper business suit: satirizing the Establishment, but still of it. In spy fiction, the wholesome, immaculately tailored James Bond, a Bulldog Drummond-like figure, superseded the sleazy anti-heroes of Eric Ambler and Graham Greene. The male protagonist of the television series *The Avengers* wore a bowler hat, carried a rolled umbrella and was called Steed, a name suggesting grooming and chivalry.

There was a new, crisp, clean image for young people. The Beatles' manager, Brian Epstein, showed sound commercial acumen when he got them out of their tacky "skiffle" gear and into smart lapel-less suits. The Mods, in their streamlined outfits, were taking over from the slovenly rockers and beatniks of the 1950s. There was to be an end to the age of shoddy, to the post-war period of "making do". And there was to be an end, too, to gulping up culture wholesale from America: Swinging London was confident enough now to wage a war of independence.

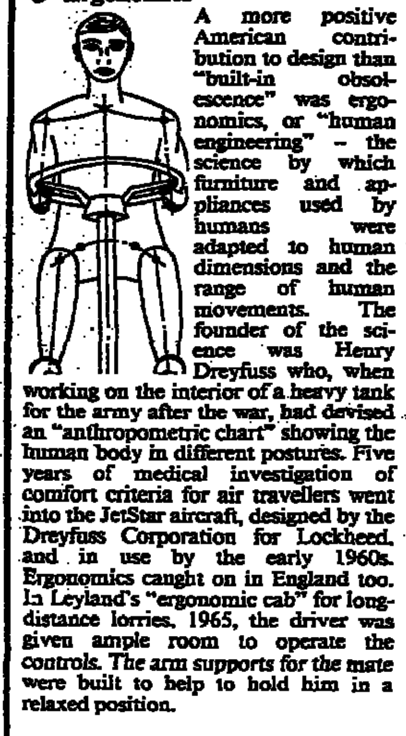
American styles were also going out in America. In his memoir of the 1960s, Andy Warhol remembered the summer of 1963 as "the last summer before the English invasion". In the spring he had already met David Bailey and Mick Jagger, apostles of the new English dandyism. Teenagers of the 1950s, in their jeans and tartan shirts, looked like American country-and-western bumpkins.

An orientation toward the city, toward metropolitan elegance and corruption and metro-culture, is typical of the 1960s. The 1950s' infatuation with the countryside was over. The main interest in folk art was in the *kitsch*, Pop folk art of the urban areas. Andy Warhol, almost unfailing barometer of passing fashion, "couldn't imagine living in a tiny, nothing little place in the Himalayan Mountains. I didn't ever want to live any place where you couldn't drive down the road and see drive-ins and giant ice-cream cones and walk-in hot dogs and motel signs flashing!"

Adapted from The Style of the Century 1900-1980 *by Bevis Hillier, published on October 20, price £12.50*

Smarter, faster and smaller

● Ergonomics



A more positive American contribution to design than "built-in obsolescence" was ergonomics, or "human engineering" – the science by which furniture and appliances used by humans were adapted to human dimensions and the range of human movements. The founder of the science was Henry Dreyfuss who, when working on the interior of a heavy tank for the army after the war, had devised an "anthropometric chart" showing the human body in different postures. Five years of medical investigation of comfort criteria for air travellers went into the JetStar aircraft, designed by the Dreyfuss Corporation for Lockheed, and in use by the early 1960s. Ergonomics caught on in England too. In Leyland's "ergonomic cab" for long-distance lorries, 1965, the driver was given ample room to operate the controls. The arm supports for the mate were built to help to hold him in a relaxed position.

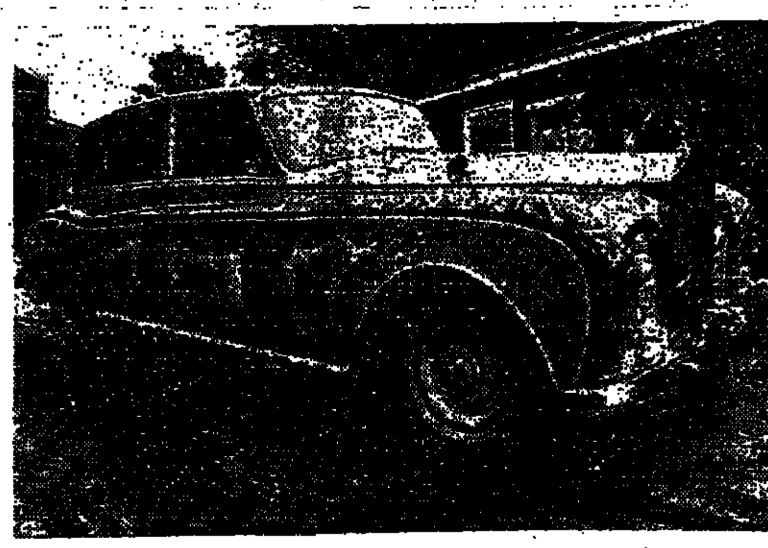
● Miniaturization

The philosophy of "Small is Beautiful" came in during the 1960s, though that parrotable phrase had not yet been popularized by Robert Schumacher's book. People were moving out of old semi-detached villas into "little boxes made of ticky-tacky", as Malvina Reynolds's satirical song put it. In 1960 Max Braun's pocket-sized combined radio and record-player (only 9x6x2in when the two parts were coupled together for carrying) was exhibited at the Milan Triennale, alongside a portable, battery-operated television receiver. Much of the miniaturization was for fashion and stylistic effect rather than convenience. This was certainly true of the mini-skirt – one case where small really was beautiful. But the Moulton mini-automatic bicycle and the bubble-car, both of 1966, had a genuinely practical value.

● Nostalgia



The "Nostalgia" craze (later known as "retro") dominated the decorative arts in the late 1960s and the early 1970s. "Everyone's redoing it!" an American magazine proclaimed; and the article which followed spoke of "the Old Rush". The Nostalgia movement began with the Art Nouveau revival, which started with the Mucha exhibition (1963) and the Aubrey Beardsley exhibition (1966) at the Victoria & Albert Museum. From 1968, books and exhibitions popularized the Art Deco style of the 1920s and 1930s; by the 1970s, the 1940s and 1950s were being enthusiastically revived in fashion and shows such as *Grease*.



● Psychedelia

In the early 1960s, young people found they had financial and commercial power. They used it to go one better than their parents, but in the same direction – smarter suits, faster cars, larger doses of comforting materialism. But by the late 1960s many of them wanted to break away from materialism altogether and "drop out" into an "alternative society". They did it with drugs, with eastern mysticism or a new dewy version of Christianity. The Beatles' "All you need is love" was their slogan. "Make love, not war", said their banners; though Ronald Reagan sourly commented that they looked as if they could not do either. The decorative art style of the drug culture and the alternative society was called "psychedelic", a word derived from the *psyche*, breath, soul, the human mind; and *delos*, visible. It did not really spring like a nest of writhing serpents straight from the unconscious of junkies under the influence of hallucinogenic drugs. It was a none too subtle adaptation of Art Nouveau.





● Permissiveness

"Permissiveness" was part of the new youth culture. The availability of the Pill meant that women could have what sexual relations they wanted without getting pregnant. The other sexual taboos of the pre-1960s period were also being broken. The *Lady Chatterley's Lover* case (1960) and the *Last Exit to Brooklyn* case (won on appeal in 1968) virtually put an end to censorship of literature. Nudity, first introduced timidly in films such as Zeffirelli's *Romeo and Juliet* (1968) and stage productions such as *Hair*, later became "full frontal" in Warhol's films and in mass unrobings at pop festivals. Kenneth Tynan made history by saying the previously unsayable on television in 1965. In 1967 homosexuality between consenting adults in private was made legal in Britain.

Tomorrow: The Cynical Seventies

KLAUS BARBIE

The photograph of Klaus Barbie which appeared on this page on September 19 was incorrectly captioned. He was wearing the uniform of the Wehrmacht, not that of the SS. Barbie has himself corroborated the identification of the photograph.

moreover... Miles Kington

Speak as you find

Although science is still not quite sure why there are so many heart attacks today, I am convinced it is because so many people let themselves get upset over the misuse of the English language. Let someone say disinterested when he should have said uninterested, or flaunt for flout, and the air becomes heavy with the sound of apoplectic custodians of English falling dead on the pavement. I myself have gone through heavy bouts of indignation, especially over the misuse of the word refute, but I am now beginning to react tranquilly to linguistic crimes, and pass by on the other side like a bad Samaritan.

I think this is partly because whenever people get things wrong they do know at least what they mean, and we who are listening also know exactly what they mean. We go past the wrong expression and get to the right meaning. Sometimes, in fact, we do not even realize the usage has been wrong.

The other day I spotted a sign outside a car showroom reading: "Try it for two months, or your money back." It was quite obvious what was meant. Test drive a car. Keep it for two months. Then, if you don't like it, get your money back.

But that was not what the sign said: The sign said: Try a car for two months OR get your money back. In other words, if you test drive a car from us, you will not under any circumstances get your money back – one or the other but not both. Whether this was a very clever offer on the part of the garage, or merely another piece of grievous bodily harm on the English language, it is certain that most passers-by would not take it to mean what it really says.

Many years ago I had a schoolmaster who tried to alert us to this kind of forked tongue phraseology. He gave us a set of sentences and asked us to spot the logical fallacy contained in each. (He might well have been preparing us for a world dominated by advertising.) At this remote period in time I can only remember three of them, as follows.

1. Do not ruin your clothes at home. Let the Acme Laundry do it for you.
2. I am not superstitious at all – I always walk under ladders.
3. This is a book you must not fail to miss.

It was No 2 that gave me the most trouble. I simply couldn't see why there was anything superstitious about walking under ladders. The master eventually had to point out to me that if the man always insisted on doing so, then he was ipso facto superstitious. Then he had to explain to me what ipso facto means. Yes, quite a lively education, especially as we were meant to be doing algebra at the time.

I don't want to seem ungrateful after all these years, but it was the same teacher who told me that the word unique had to be used very carefully. A thing was either unique or it wasn't, he proclaimed, which made sense. There was no halfway stage. Therefore it was quite wrong to say that something was nearly unique or even utterly unique.

I now think he was wrong. If, for instance, there are two orchids of a certain variety left in the world, and one is looking very seedy while the other is flourishing, then the flourishing one is on the verge of being unique. It is therefore almost unique. I am solid on this one. If I had an executive, it would be solid with me on this one.

One can equally well say that a person is either in Scotland or not in Scotland – there are no two ways about it. But equally, a man living in Carlisle could truthfully be said to be almost in Scotland, and so on. I therefore would like to say at this late stage in my education that I condemn the stuff we were taught about unique as a heresy. Teachers can be wrong.

I once even had a teacher who confessed that they could be wrong. He was a German teacher, and had in his class a boy called Ramsay who had lived throughout Europe and knew most of the languages to be found there. One day he asked the teacher a searching question about German grammar, and the teacher said: "Ramsay, if you don't know then I am not likely to know. You are much better at German than I am."

I was lucky to meet a teacher who owned up so blithely to inadequacy. But then I suppose he was almost unique.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 160)

ACROSS
1 Spanish woman (6)
5 Back of neck (4)
8 Foot lever (5)
9 Qualify (7)
11 Lover's song (8)
13 North Pacific island (4)
15 Dull preparation (9)
18 Prostitute (4)
19 Remote (8)
22 Looking intently (7)
23 Off (3,2)
24 Gumbo (4)
25 Backless seats (6)

DOWN
2 Tribal senior (5)
3 Lubricate (3)
4 Black Scottish cattle (8,5)
5 Western alliance (1,1,1,1)
6 Whatever available (7)
7 Sudden contraction (5)
10 Disease prone trees (4)
12 Tidy (4)
14 Gulp (4)
15 Small case of beer (3,4)
16 Chances (4)
17 Great pain (5)
20 Before (5)
21 Prima donna (4)
23 Junior rank (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO No 159
ACROSS: 1 Aristocrats 9 Attache 10 Niche 11 Nag 13 Ensa 16 Half 17 Suitor 18 Tips 20 Vale 21 Bikini 22 Exes 23 Snip 25 Orb 28 Iliad 29 Empiric 30 Front runner
DOWN: 2 Rites 3 Sack 4 Oxen 5 Rung 6 Toccata 7 Parenthesis 8 Self respect 12 Adonis 14 Ass 15 Vizier 19 Premier 20 Vis 24 Norse 25 Odin 26 Bear 27 Spin

هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

Sheridan Morley sees *Cats* pounce on Vienna's Theater an der Wien

Breathtaking celebration of feline energy

As Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Cats* celebrates its thousandth performance in London and its first anniversary on Broadway, it also at the weekend had its offical continental première. True, there was a production in Budapest last Christmas where this feline extravaganza was performed to taped music within the confines of a crumbling theatre, but the version that opened in the Theater an der Wien in Vienna on Saturday was remarkable for two main developments: first Gillian Lynne is here (in place of Trevor Nunn) as the director as well as the original choreographer, and secondly *Cats* is being performed for the first time within the confines of a conventional proscenium arch.

A few fairy lights and old Coke cans have been tastefully hung around the forestage area by David Hersey and John Napier, but there is (as one local observer noted) not a lot of messing about you can do with the theatre where Beethoven himself first conducted *Fidelio*. As a result, the three-dimensional fur festival originally conceived for the rotating New London auditorium and then converted for Broadway into a Disneyland spectacular has now become a more conventional and even somewhat cramped affair, taking local Austrian susceptibilities into account.

Thus for Growltiger we now get what looks like half the *Flying Dutchman* set and a complete comic opera in parody, while in such other Old Possum characters as Grizabella and Bustopher Jones are patently now the tragic heroine and comic baron of opera mythology.

Now too, for the first time, there is a gallery and Gillian Lynne has rightly decided that it has to be played to accordingly: her *Cats* is more broad, more camp, more inclined to live for its individual moments. But this is still, as in London and New York, a great choreographer's benefit night, and, even though working with a company who because of local casting difficulties have had to be recruited from London, New York and most of continental Europe (which means that some have never sung in German before), Miss Lyne has managed over a two-month rehearsal period to achieve explosions of dance energy in the great set pieces like the "Jellicle Ball" and "Mr Mistoffelees".

What we have, I think, lost in the absence of Trevor Nunn is an overall sense of continuity and commentary on the original Eliot verses, though this may well have something to do with Michael Kunze's German translation. When Skimbleshanks becomes Skimble von der Eisenbahn, and when Grizabella's haunt becomes the Strassenschmutz von Tottenham Court, we are clearly in a different league of Katzenstuer altogether, and on the first night neither Angelika Milster as Grizabella nor our own Michael Howe as the Rum Tum Tugger nor yet Valentin Baraian as Mistoffelees had yet reached the level of stardom achieved by their London and New York counterparts on their first nights.

But these are in fact minor objections to a remarkable and major achievement: what Gillian Lynne has done is to get *Cats* inside a conventional theatre frame, thereby opening it up to countless other theatres around the world (productions are already now under way in Boston and Tokyo) where the in-the-round facility is not available. She has also, in a city where the modern dance tradition in no way corresponds to that of London or New York, pulled a disparate group of dancer-singers into a team of genuine dramatic strength. Even in a red-velveted theatre of the nineteenth century at its most ornate, she has still managed to have that *Close Encounters* spaceship swoop down from the flies to carry Grizabella to the heavyside layer without appearing too ludicrously anachronistic, and perhaps above all she has taken what must have seemed an utterly untranslatable event and turned it into an intermittently breathtaking choreographic display, at times a tap-dancing festival and at others a sheer celebration of leggy energy.

Cats has never been a difficult plot to follow, even in German, and it is in fact one of those rare Lloyd Webber scores (the first since his all-too-shortlived *Jeeves*) where the songs actually get better rather than more irritating the more you hear them, always excepting the dread "Memory". Subtlety has however never been its strongest suit, and, as Michael Howe's Tugger nicks the handbags of staid Viennese matrons by crawling along the ramparts of their imperial boxes, you realize that this is in fact an extremely sturdy all-weather piece. "Shut Up and Keep Dancing" should perhaps have been its, rather than *West Side Story's*, working title.

It remains a long way from the Vienna-wooden tradition of its surrounding competition here, but *Cats* looks likely to stay in the Austrian capital until at least the early summer. It also augurs well for the new Theater an der Wien management of Peter Weck that, overcoming a little understandable objection on the grounds of local pride, he has managed to import the entire British Lloyd Webber hit-squad of musical and technical experts, a feat he intends to parallel next autumn when in the interests of political equality he brings to Vienna from Moscow the entire production team and staging of the Soviet rock opera *Junona and Avos*.


Valentin Baraian as an explosive Mr Mistoffelees

Television

Scientific defence

There was a time when television presentations of extrasensory perception were limited to a number of people drawing squares or circles on little bits of paper; it had something to do with the law of averages. But now the subject has become a growth industry of its own and last night's **Horizon**, *The Case of ESP* (BBC 2), devoted 90 minutes to it. The examples were certainly interesting: a Russian was able to light a lamp simply by looking at it, a group of psychics discovered a buried city, and a retired police commissioner could "see" places many miles distant. This is known as "remote viewing": no wonder he rose to become a commissioner.

The orthodox scientific fraternity was, as is often the case in *Horizon* programmes, sceptical to the point of obtuseness: there is always someone who is willing to raise "common sense" into a Moloch which devours everything within reach. But it would be a mistake to think of those who work in the area of "ESP" as solitary eccentrics. The fact is that most people now actively believe in, or implicitly assume, the presence of the "paranormal" in human life. The scientists themselves are now in the role of the embattled minority, fighting to be heard above the din. It is true that parapsychology cannot become a scientific discipline in the sense that it is not susceptible to the criterion of "repeatability" – but, on the other hand, psychology has never found that a disadvantage in the past

In fact experiments with psychics are now considered to be so successful that companies have been established in America to market their skills. And it seems that both the Russian and American governments have reverted to the days of Rome or Assyria by employing those with what used to be called "second sight" in espionage work. I cannot see Mr Russell Grant being invited into the Foreign Office, however: it would give "counter-intelligence" quite a different meaning.

This was an excellent programme, fluently narrated as usual: it is said that, when God speaks, he uses Paul Vaughan's voice. I was a little suspicious, however, of the number of "re-creations" of experiments – the acting abilities of some psychics seemed as great as their other powers. One thing rang true, however: they simply do not know how they do it. As one scientist explained, in what might have been a summary of the documentary, "I don't think we know that much about the universe".

Peter Ackroyd

Galleries

A vital concern with sculpture in building

The New Sculpture
Fine Art Society

German Impressionism and Expressionism
Leinster Fine Art

The Canadian Landscape
Canada House Cultural Centre

Graham Dean
Nicholas Treadwell

John A. Caldas
Graham Dowling Contemporary Art

Rod Judkins
Thumb Gallery

New Art at the Tate and New Sculpture at the Fine Art Society? On the face of it, it sounds improbable, and of course on closer inspection the New Sculpture proves to be new only by one of those lovable quirks of the English language, which still calls a bridge or a college new because it was so in 1503, and still calls our present theatrical establishment "the New Drama" because that is what it was almost 30 years ago. The sculpture here in question was new (or newish) in 1894, when Edmund Gosse coined the phrase in an influential series of articles about what was then going on in Britain. And, if the phrase has remained in currency since, it has been either as a label for a pigeonhole in which a whole school of artists could be conveniently forgotten, or with heavily ironic overtones as the art historian using it looked longingly over to contemporary France.

The second reaction, be it said at once, is both understandable and unfair. True, none of the sculptors on show at the Fine Art Society until October 14 was exactly a Rodin. But, then, few others were. And the British artists stand up very respectably to comparison with the Frenchmen who clustered under Rodin's wing. If we underestimate their quality and misconstrue their purposes, in many respects Gosse is to blame, because, as Susan Beattie points out in her admirable book *The New Sculpture*, which accompanies the exhibition (Yale University Press, £30), he did not take his definition of his subject back far enough, ignoring Alfred Stevens because he was hideously involved in commerce, and tended to suggest that the movement had already passed its peak at the time of writing. Dr Beattie firmly puts Gosse in his place: the line of development from Stevens through Alfred Gilbert is clear, but we have too readily overlooked other important figures such as Hamo Thornycroft (recently given a small show of his own in Leeds), George Frampton, Harry Bates and Goscombe John (who benefitted from Welshness with a major show at the National Museum of Wales in 1979).

Two things were really distinctive about this group of sculptors in relation to their predecessors: their very vital concern with integrating sculpture into building, which helped to bring about a minor revolution in British architecture; and their equal determination to bring sculpture into the home by the dissemination of comfortably sized domestic statuettes. Naturally the emphasis of the show is largely on the latter line of activity. And one cannot but be struck by the extraordinary understanding shown by most of these artists in the essential matter of scale: these small works never seem like big works arbitrarily reduced. I am inclined to think that Gilbert still emerges as the giant of the group, but the Framptons, such as his evocations of Arthurian ladies in relief and, like *La Belle Isoude*, in the round, are quite lovely, there are clearly some unknown women sculptors to be discovered, such as L. Gwendolin Williams, and the short-lived Harry Bates is, of them all, perhaps the most completely and most unfairly forgotten.


John A. Caldas's sketch *The Artist in the Crowd*: indeed his own man

It can hardly be said that the three painters featured in the loan exhibition from the Saar, rather misleadingly called **German Impressionism and Expressionism**, at Leinster Fine Art in Bayswater until October 24, are forgotten in this country, fairly or unfairly, since they have never had much chance to be remembered. Max Slevogt is slightly known here, partly because of his famous set of *Gesichte* lithographs, which represent his appalled response to the First World War. But few will even have heard of Albert Weisgerber, killed in that same war in 1915, or of Hans Purrmann. This is because, despite the show's title, they were all very definitely in the Impressionist tradition, and therefore got rather left out when international attention was excited by their Expressionist contemporaries. But clearly our ignorance has been our loss. Even if none of them is likely to emerge from the shadows as a neglected master, they are all fluent and accomplished in the traditional observers' genres of landscape, still-life and the nude: Weisgerber's several groups of nudes, male or female, disporting themselves in woods or water are particularly fetching and idyllic.


Loveliness in the round: George Frampton's *La Belle Isoudé*

The show of **Canadian Landscape** at Canada House Cultural Centre Gallery until November 4 offers dissimilar but comparable delights. That is to say, the styles and approaches of the 33 painters shown, dating from the Group of Seven, formed in 1920, onwards, are naturally very different from the earlier Germans, and indeed from one another. And yet the feeling is rather the same: a series of recognizably local variations on international themes, a number of unfamiliar names who for one reason or another have failed to travel outside their native lands (the best-known painters here are Riopelle, whose free-form abstractions are suggested to be landscape-based, and Emily Carr, the western romantic who was given a show of her own in this same gallery a little while back), a lot of agreeable painting which no one, not even a proud compatriot, is going to claim as major. At Canada House one can sense too the abiding Canadian problem of national identity – and strangely enough, despite the multiplicity of styles and influences, something recognizably Canadian does seem to come through.

Meanwhile, I have been struck by three unassuming shows of living British painters, one of them very young, one of them almost wilfully obscure, all working happily in a reality-based tradition, though each makes of the representational approach something distinctively his own. The established painter of the three is **Graham Dean**, whose latest works are on at the Nicholas Treadwell Gallery until October 8. Dean began his visible career as a photo-realist, and he is still interested in the photographic side of art, as his strange video *Any Special Peculiarities* attests. But it also shows how far he has moved from simple transcription: here we see, one by one, the photographic bases for a series of watercolours with the same title, each a fantastic, funny or sinister variation on the self-portrait, but reminding us in their freedom, ease and confidence what a master of the difficult and unfashionable medium Dean is. The rest of the paintings seem to me most effective when they are nearest to the same technique, though, like the panoramas of naked, *Basking Bodies*, in acrylic smudged to watery fluency and spontaneity.

Every picture may tell a story, but not every story can sell a picture. The story attached to the paintings of **John A. Caldas**, at Graham Dowling Contemporary Art (formerly the Off Centre Gallery), 5 Shillingford Street, Islington, until October 15, is decidedly curious. Caldas, now 45, has never been exhibited in London before, and for the last decade has lived as a recluse, having nothing to do with the art world, seeing little other art and showing his own to no one. In this selection of work from that time, one can see him trying on different masks, particularly in the large oils: symbolistic, expressionistic, sometimes approaching the kitchen-sink realism of the Bratby era, sometimes achieving the neurotic intensity of a latter-day Munch, they give one the impression that Caldas might well be someone, but that he himself does not quite know who that someone is. There is no doubt at all about the drawings, however, whether in monochrome or colour: occasionally, in the low-life evocations, there is a hint of likeness to Grosz, but clearly Caldas knows here exactly what he is doing, and is undeniably his own man.

Rod Judkins, at the Thumb Gallery, D'Arblay Street, until October 7, is very young, just out of the Royal College, but he has already achieved an immediately recognizable quality: his contribution to the Tate's *Summertime* show leapt off the wall at you amid a mass of amiable, amateur mediocrity. More impressive, there does not seem to be any trickery involved: his art is distinctive not because of cunningly manipulted mannerisms, but because of a genuine oddity of vision. He specializes in images of a very modern kind of urban desolation: the melancoly of the fly-blown shopping precinct, the windswept pedestrian piazza, the weeping concrete blocks. His people, all curiously proportioned, seem to be lost in a surrealist dream: can anything shock them into free association, or are they shut up for ever in their own private worlds? Judkins also draws beautifully, with absolute sureness about what he wants to do. We shall surely be hearing more of him.

John Russell Taylor

Concert

Gentle message

LSO/Abbado
Festival Hall

Where the London Philharmonic had trumpeted the beginning of a new concert season with Beethoven last week, the London Symphony Orchestra breathed their way in with a sense of gentle but live continuity in Schumann's Piano Concerto and Brahms's Requiem.

It is not long since Cécile Licad, aged 22, made her London debut; and her Schumann was a performance of soft contours and gently forming features. Not that her technique was ever less than astute, nor her reading ever merely bland. For she has studied with the Polish veteran pianist Mieczyslaw Horszowski, and is, like him, above all a listening pianist who found an equally sensitive listener in Claudio Abbado.

Where, even in the first movement, Miss Licad's *andante espressivo* looked forward almost to Debussy in its toning of harmonic colour and movement, Mr Abbado would draw the perfect weight of response from the orchestral accompaniment. And the ebbing silences of the Intermezzo spoke more eloquently for Miss Licad's refusal to overgarnish what had gone before. Only in the finale did one sense a slight imbalance, as if insufficient energy had been generated throughout to fuel its momentum.

Brahms's Requiem found the orchestra as acutely responsive, and the London Symphony Chorus a worthy match for some of their worthiest playing. Mr Abbado found a rare flexibility and strength within the work's life-pulse, sharpening its focus with bright inner detail: the colouring of "tragen", "kommen", "bringen" approaching the first chorus's accelerando, for instance; the short, chill bowing of the prelude to "Denn alles Fleisch", ventilating its woodwind writing. Hermann Prey's "Herr, lehre doch mich" turned from forceful, almost bitter enunciation to the most supple of pleas, while Margaret Marshall's was a particularly eloquent, full-voiced vision of consolation.

Hilary Finch

Pop music

Vocal assurance

Culture Club
Brighton Centre

Success stories abound in the fickle pop world, but the rise of Culture Club is genuinely deserved. The band and their androgynous singer Boy George are remarkable for the imaginative content of their singles, advancing from the charming funk of "White Boy" through to the advanced lovers' rock of "Do You Really Want to Hurt Me?". Their current number one, "Karma Chameleon", would grace the country chart as easily as it does the pop list.

Now, on stage, the group are generating the excitement that one would usually associate with the black supergroups. Their flexible eight-piece includes Steve Grainger's sax, Terry Bailey's trumpet, Phil Pickett's keyboards and their secret weapon, Helen Terry, a backing singer extraordinaire. The sound is carefully textured though not lush, relying on its pure elements of melody and rhythm and leaving Boy George free to entertain his devoted audience.

Although George is developing the assurance of a great pop performer it is still his voice that impresses. His range is limited but his phrasing and sense of arrangement are impeccable; he sounds more like the classic Motown singers than any other white pop vocalist.

The material enhances that impression. "It's a Miracle" and "Love Twist" were that rarity, live disco with a dancing soul, the latter being given substance by the New Orleans-flavoured horn riffs. The harmonies between George and Bailey on "Black Money" would not have disgraced the Staple Singers, while the blue-eyed sweetness of "Mister Man" showed them absorbing their influences rather than using them as decoration.

Instrumentally, the group provide a satisfying backdrop to the more familiar talents of George. Roy Hay's guitar solo on "Miss Me" combined the sting of hard rock with the clarity of an Ernie Isley. The distinctive harp part of "Karma Chameleon" was played here by Grainger's compelling soprano sax.

Culture Club ended with a medley of "That's the Way" and a cover of Blue Mink's "Melting Pot", a strange choice but one that satisfied a deliriously happy audience. The evening, the first on their new tour, and the excellence of the forthcoming *Colour By Numbers* set confirmed the opinion that most of the competition are giving cheap glamour to new music. Culture Club are giving it back its heart and soul.

Max Bell

Recitals

Cecile Ousset
Wigmore Hall

Another brilliantly assured, musically puzzling recital from Cecile Ousset: who else can pound Ravel's *Alborada del gracioso* with as much tumultous exhilaration, drawing sounds of such depth and beauty from the piano, and yet seem to leave the content quite untouched?

Throughout Ravel's miraculously original *Miroirs*, she sounded utterly at home in the music, drawing the pre-Messiaen gestures of the first two movements with carefully judged sonorities, impeccably balanced chords. Yet somehow Ousset could not find amongst this wealth of highly coloured playing a precision and sharpness of expression which would have exactly characterized Ravel's inspiration: it was as if David Hockney had daubed his Covent Garden sets for *L'Enfant et les sortilèges* in purples and olive greens instead of chastely simple reds and blues.

In music of no particular significance, Ousset is unmatched: it would be difficult to imagine, even in conditions less hot and sticky, a more toweringly assured account of Saint-Saëns's *Allegro appassionato*, with lithe rhythms and a sense of lyricism even in the most hectic passages.

She revealed much in Liszt's Paganini Studies, too, finding an apt equivalence for the darting cross-string activity of a violinist in her sparkling hand-crossing in the fourth study. It really should not be possible to play so many notes with as much confident bravado as Ousset managed in the bounding figurations of Liszt's sixth study.

In Liszt-Paganini virtuosity is all, and Miss Ousset triumphed. But in Mozart's C major Sonata, K330, unpretentious though it is, the music is all, and to hear it tossed off at the start of this recital with pert, prosaic gestures made one doubt how much understanding underlies Ousset's undoubtedly strong and sensitive pianism.

Nicholas Kenyon

John Bingham
Queen Elizabeth Hall

The new season's Sunday piano recital series began with Chopin from John Bingham. The four Ballades served as main peaks, played not straight off in chronological sequence but separated with the probable intention of allowing them to tower above foothills such as waltzes and transcriptions of Polish songs.

Chopin himself, when not composing in earnest, was an outstanding keyboard improviser. It was of this that Bingham reminded us most throughout the programme. Everything in his playing seemed to spring from the impulse of the moment, whether retreats into a private world of dreams, headlong plunges into the heat of the fray or questionable underlinings of this or that hidden voice as if it alone, held the key to the whole piece. There were many passing delights, both melting and brilliant. But, as a Chopin interpreter, Mr Bingham emerged more decorator than architect. The Ballades, in particular, needed a far firmer structural contour. In this respect No 2, with its clear-cut contrasts of calm and storm, fared best.

With fingers as agile as his, it was not surprising that he found speed a frequent temptation, so that more than a few passages needing pinpoint clarity of articulation were dissolved into (admittedly often ravishing) aqueous washes of sound. It was harder to understand why he hurried the grave, march-like opening of the F minor Fantaisie, with which the recital began, and, still more, the breathtaking introduction to the F minor Ballade, where Chopin opens windows on to another world.

Though at times provocatively capricious in Liszt's transcriptions of Polish songs, he certainly left no doubt, in bravura display, of how entirely Liszt made Chopin's innocent trifles his own. But the A minor Waltz, Op 34, emerged a pure gem. Here, more than anywhere, Mr Bingham allowed the music to speak for itself.

Joan Chissell



THE TIMES DIARY

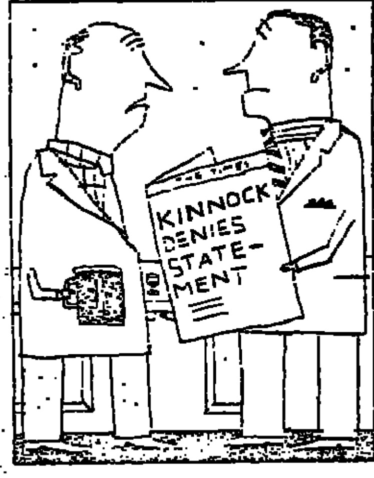
Hard tackle

Chelsea Football Club may have a long way to go in its search for a temporary pitch while developers are busy at Stamford Bridge. The notorious reputation of the club's supporters is bad enough: but what are prospective hosts to make of the streak of irascibility displayed recently by Ken Bates, the chairman? Replying to a letter from young Jan Brunning of Haywards Heath, who was distressed by the violence at Brighton on September 3 when four policement were injured, Bates said that "Brighton is a popular outlet for the violent scum of London, to say nothing for the large number of hooligans you have in Brighton itself". He describes Brunning's letter as "emotional and somewhat irrational" and its statement "that the *majority* of our supporters were thugs" as "quite stupid". He adds: "With the benefit of experience and the maturity which comes with more years, you will perhaps learn that it does not pay to write emotional letters immediately after events, but rather to try and find out the facts." Master Brunning is 17. Bates is 51. He tells me he stands by his letter.

Finishing post

The fitness and economic health lobby in 10 Downing Street gained a new recruit this week in Andrew Turnbull, Margaret Thatcher's new private secretary for economic affairs. He joined up direct from the *Sunday Times* Fun Run, in which he put up a creditable 14½ minutes for the 2½-mile course. Turnbull, a three-hour marathon runner and monetary hawk at the Treasury, joins his fellow Treasury fitness addict Robin Butler in the Prime Minister's private office of civil servants. His last job was energy policy.

BARRY FANTONI



'I'm terribly upset. I've just read something nice he said about me'

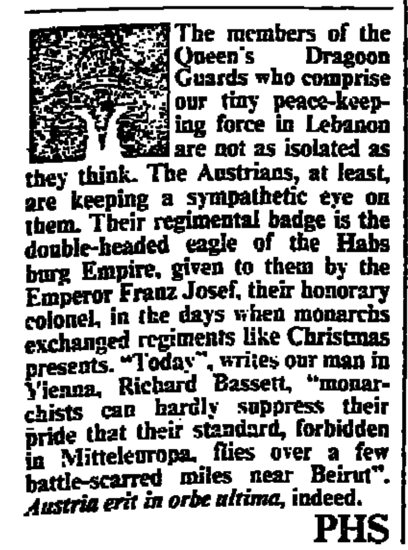
Fawlted

John Cleese has been dropped by Sony. A record £1m television campaign to promote the new £600 CD machine during the autumn will cultivate instead a new high-mindedness in keeping with the gigantic profits at stake – one in three audio appliances purchased in 1986 will be a CD player, according to trade forecasts – and Sony's investment of more than £50m in the new technology. What is CD? Well might you ask. A lot of people are equally confused by the recent flood of gadgetry, all bearing exotic epithets like Homeric robots. Some have lasers, some do not; some seem to be about sound, others about vision, or computers, or all three, or more. They are all expensive but we are promised, getting cheaper by the hour. None is particularly friendly, like the old steam wireless used to be. It seems a pity about Cleese: at least he brought it down to earth.

● *The organizers of Repro '84, "the first prestige fair for reproduction antiques", boast: "Our vetting committee will inspect every item displayed – to make sure* nothing *is genuine!"*

Foot fetish

The mongoose tales continue. Peter Wilkins, formerly of the Colonial Civil Service, writes from Banbury of his love for Millicent in Sierra Leone about 50 years ago. She was adept at flushing out snakes from thatched rest houses ahead of her master, and once ate a tin of shoe polish, turning bright chestnut in the process. The servants were fond of her and vice versa. Not so Mango, encountered in Nigeria during the 1950s, who, an anonymous informant tells me, loved to nip servants' bare toes as they served drinks, "sometimes with disastrous results", and "used to twang my mother's bra straps as she lay on her bed having her siesta". Finally, I am grateful to L. P. Bamford of Darlington, who served with Edward Campbell in the RAF, for reminding me that my previous mongoose correspondent had in his youth been a lion tamer.



The members of the Queen's Dragoon Guards who comprise our tiny peace-keeping force in Lebanon are not as isolated as they think. The Austrians, at least, are keeping a sympathetic eye on them. Their regimental badge is the double-headed eagle of the Habs burg Empire, given to them by the Emperor Franz Josef, their honorary colonel, in the days when monarchs exchanged regiments like Christmas presents. "Today", writes our man in Vienna, Richard Bassett, "monarchists can hardly suppress their pride that their standard, forbidden in Mitteleuropa, flies over a few battle-scarred miles near Beirut". *Austria erit in orbe ultima*, indeed.

PHS

Vive l'entente uncordiale

On the eve of President Mitterrand's speech to the UN, Diana Geddes looks at the strains imposed on the alliance with the US by his fiercely independent foreign policy

Paris

Probably not since the Algerian War more than 20 years ago has France been so widely active and visible on the world stage: nearly 10,000 French troops poised on the brink of war in Lebanon and Chad; another 17,000 scattered round the world protecting French interests in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and Africa: French support of left-wing regimes such as Nicaragua's in Central America, in direct conflict with US interests; increasing involvement in the Iran-Iraq War with the sale of five Super Etendard planes to Baghdad; and a continuing leading role in Europe, often in conflict with British interests.

Wherever there is action, you can be sure that France will want to be out there in the forefront having her say.

Foreign policy is one of President Mitterrand's passions. Throughout his political career, he has taken an active interest in world affairs, travelling widely and making contacts, and some friends, with people who are now leading figures in their own countries. He may be a relatively new face to the international scene, but he is not a new boy to the subject.

As always under the Fifth Republic, France's foreign policy is first and foremost the President's policy.

The most striking thing about the present government's foreign policy is its continuity with the past. Francois Mitterrand has the same view as Charles de Gaulle, for example, of France's historic greatness, its responsibilities, and its quasi-messianic mission in the world.

France is a world power if only by virtue of its far-flung possessions and former colonies: : five "departments" directly ruled from Paris, in Latin America, the Indian Ocean, North America, and the West Indies: five overseas territories or colonies and more than 20 former colonies and mandated territories mainly in Africa, with which it still maintains close ties, including often a military presence.

The relative lack of change in the main themes of France's foreign policy under the Socialists is underlined by the broad national consensus on that area alone of the government's activities. On the whole, the opposition has found little of substance to criticize, though the Gaullist Party has recently been trying to put the boot in over Lebanon and Chad, complaining both of too little action by the Government and too much involvement. But even where there has been criticism, the opposition has usually failed to come up with a better alternative solution.

Those close to the President insist that his foreign policy is first and foremost French rather than socialist – designed to serve national interests rather than particular ideology. They cite the government's steadfast stand against the USSR (following a slight flirtation under President Giscard), as an example of this. They claim, indeed, that France maintains a tougher stance toward Moscow than any other Western nation, as demonstrated by such things as its unwavering support for the deployment of US missiles in Europe in the event of a failure of the Geneva negotiations, its refusal to allow the French nuclear force to be taken into account in those talks, and its bold expulsion of 47 Soviet spies last spring.



Peter Brookes after Degas' "L'absinthe"

The French attitude toward the South Korean jet disaster has made some people wonder whether there has not now been a shift in that policy, however. France has been sharply criticized for refusing to take part in a boycott of flights to the Soviet Union and for going ahead with the visit by Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister – the first by a high-ranking Soviet official since the Socialists came to power – only a week after the plane was shot down. There is a widespread feeling, especially among the Americans, that that "soft" approach to the Russians was influenced directly by the presence of four Communist ministers in the government, including one responsible for transport.

The French deny this. They say they consider boycotts and embargoes in general to be ineffective and even absurd in so far as they sometimes actually help the Soviet government, particularly when the West is seen to be in disarray over what measures to take. Furthermore, they point out that the US appears to advocate embargoes and boycotts only when it does not directly affect its own interests.

As for the influence of the communists, even the opposition parties have to admit that other than the latest incident over the South Korean jet, they seem to have had no effect on French foreign policy, despite outspoken Communist Party opposition to the government's stance on Euromissiles, and increasing criticism of France's military intervention in Chad and Lebanon. M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, called at the weekend for the withdrawal of French troops from Beirut.

The Government insists that in its relations with the USSR, it is firm on the things that count in the long term. It does not believe in doing things "simply to give pleasure", officials say.

The French have always had an almost obsessive desire to demonstrate their independance publicly. Where there is a difference of opinion, particularly if the US is involved, the French seem almost to feel obliged to shout their desagreement from the rooftops, rather than protest in private, as others might do, then go along with the majority, perhaps, for the sake of unity.

That very frankness is an asset in France's dealings with the non-aligned countries of the Third World, with which it has better and closer relations than probably any other western nation. That is important to Mitterrand who, like his predecessors, sees France as a "third way" between the two superpowers.

France has established what it describes as "a special relationship" with Algeria, Mexico and India, all leading non-aligned nations, and M Mitterrand will be one of the few Western leaders to take part in Mrs Gandhi's "mini-summit" of non-aligned nations during the UN General Assembly meeting in New York this week

Despite the present economic crisis, the French government has decided to maintain its earlier commitment to double aid to the Third World from 0.35 to 0.7 per cent of gdp within Mitterrand's seven-year term of office.

The area of the government's foreign policy that seems most marked by purely socialist considerations rather than national interests is Central and Latin America. The US was greatly upset and irritated by what it viewed as French interference in its own "backyard" as soon as the Socialists came to power. Within the first year, France had signed a $25m (about £16m) arms deal with the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua, considered by the Americans as potential enemies; Mitterrand had delivered a provocative "message of hope for all those fighting for liberty, particularly in Latin America" during a visit to Cancun, Mexico; and a Franco-Mexican declaration had been signed insisting that the left-wing rebels in El Salvador, who were fighting US-backed government forces, be included in any negotiations on Salvador's future.

Since then, however, France is much less active in the area. It still provides civil aid to Nicaragua, but has privately assured Washington there will be no further arms deals. The US is still touchy about any contacts with Central America, however, and made clear that it did not appreciate M Cheysson's visit to Cuba this summer.

The US is happier with French policies in Africa. In opposition, the Socialists had severely criticized France's interventionist role as the "gendarme" of Francophone Africa, and many had wondered what President Mitterrand would do when faced with his first crisis in the area. That crisis has now come in the form of Chad, and after some initial hesitation (justified according to many observers on the ground of the hideous political and military complexity of the task), Mitterrand has shown that he intends to honour in full not only France's treaty obligations, but its wider reponsibilities to former colonies.

The government insists that in Chad, as in Lebanon, it is not interfering in the internal affairs of a country, as its predecessors did, but simply responding to the request of a friendly government to help protect the "unity, integrity, and sovereignty" of its country against the invasion of a foreign power.

The government is adamant that it will not get involved in the civil wars in Chad and Lebanon, but more and more French people are wondering how that will be possible and are increasingly questioning the wisdom of being there at all.

The United States and France have so far worked in some harmony in the multinational force, but the rapidly worsening Beirut situation could produce another Franco-American clash.

France sees itself as a bulwark against the threat of dominance of both superpowers. "The US is like an elephant under which one is continually in danger of getting crushed," one presidential aide explained. "In order to maintain our independence we have to battle against the US every day".

But behind all the friction, tensions and frustrations between France and the US, there lies a solid alliance based on a long-standing friendship and respect for common values. For the Americans, France is firm where it counts – on the USSR and defence, and that support is all the more valuable coming from a socialist government. France is also the only western country, other than the US, that has a worldwide strategic view and the capability to do something about it.

The US may have preferred Britain as its world partner, but it is lumbered with prickly, proud France and, *faute de mieux*, the two countries know that they will have to work together. America may look askance at France's record on the economic front, but it has considerable respect for its analytical abilities, its imagination and its sense of commitment in foreign relations.

Roger Scruton

The pestilence of pulpit politics

The National Conference of Roman Catholic Priests, which met recently in Birmingham, was attended by 93 clergymen. Since there are more than 5,000 Roman Catholic priests in England and Wales, it cannot be said with any certainty that the assembly was representative. Nevertheless it was vociferous, and the opinions of the vociferous count for much in this world, even if, as one may hope, they count for nothing in the next.

The increasing predominance of conferences in pastoral affairs is part of the process whereby the Roman Catholic Church has been transformed from a prescriptive authority, whose currency is faith, to a debating chamber, dealing in the inflationary coinage of opinion. It is inevitable that such a body should begin to turn away from what matters in religion, the eternal verities, towards what, *sub specie aeternitatis*, matters least of all – the affairs of this world, which can be the subject of opinion only because they lay outside the domain of faith.

The National Conference therefore followed in the footsteps of the National Pastoral Congress of 1980, and the Bishops' Conference of England and Wales, in devoting time and energy to secular causes. And Cardinal Hume himself exhorted those present to involve themselves "much more in the institutions of our land, in neighbourhood organizations, trade unions, local government, and Parliament".

We must remember that a certain kind of politics is, for a priest, an easy way out. It is far more agreeable to exalt oneself through compassion for what is anonymous and abstract – the working class, the victims of capitalist oppression, the Third World – than to work humbly in the ways of charity, which obliges us to help those concrete, knowable, and often unlovable individuals whom Providence has placed in our path.

Not only is it more agreeable, it is also more gratifying to the ego. The attention of the world is more readily captured by the man with a cause than by the man who merely attends to his duty. There lies the origin of the modern heresy, which sees true religion in large-scale worldly enterprises, and which exhorts us to fight oppression in Chile, racism in South Africa, or nuclear weapons at home – in short, to perfect the unfinished work of Providence – rather than to save our own souls. It is significant, indeed, that the causes chosen by those in the grip of this heresy are precisely those which further the interests of the world's most militant atheist power.

Addressing the National Conference, the chaplain to the University of East Anglia argued against the obligatory fast on Friday, on the ground that, because young people did not see the sense of it, this practice was an obstacle to his apostolic work. One would have thought that his duty was to *make* them see the sense of it. Besides, young people seem to be magnetized by those religions, however eccentric in doctrine or roccoco in performance, which try to control their eating habits. But the chaplain's complaint eloquently captures the apostolic incompetence of a Church dedicated to secular affairs.

Man knows that he is not self-created, and he knows therefore that he owes a debt of gratitude, which can be repaid only by obedience. But obedience to what? Until he answers that question, he lives in a state of anxiety; it is the central tenet of Christian doctrine that the answer lies in faith. With faith a man may at last do with an easy heart what he otherwise does only hesitantly: he may fast and pray. Someone who does not see the sense of such activities is someone who is not yet in a position to believe. Someone who does see the sense of them, sees also that they are performed, not only for the sake of others, but also, and principally, for the sake of oneself, that one may be reconciled with the power to whom one's life is owed.

The strength of the traditional Roman Catholic Church was twofold. It offered a definite and authoritative system of answers to life's questions, worked out over centuries of discussion and inquiry, and delivered in a language that spoke directly to the individual heart. It also rehearsed, in sublime ritual, the mystery of man's condition, and the universality of the Church which promised his redemption. This certainty and self-containment were the grounds of its success. For no convert can be won by a religion which compromises with his doubts and hesitations, or which puts secular causes in the place of individual salvation.

No doubt the majority of priests realize that. No doubt they accept that their duty lies towards the individual sinner, for whose sake they must renounce so many of life's pleasures – including the pleasure of trumpeting abroad their virtuous concern for peace and social justice. The true priest works quietly, outside the publicity that gravitates to those of little faith.

The oral instructions offered to his flock by one such priest have recently been recorded and transcribed by a group of his friends. *We Believe* is a remarkable document, written with warm emotion and lucid intellect. It completely demolishes the specular superstitions with which the faith of Rome has recently been confounded, and presents a doctrine sufficiently complete and sufficiently rich in implications for the individual life, as to make conversion possible. It does, indeed, what all apostolic writing must do, and which so much modern Catholic literature refrains from doing: it presents belief to the unbeliever. My thought on closing the book was: if this were true, as it is beautiful, then it would suffice.

We Believe *is available from Dr A. R. D. Mathias, Peterhouse, Cambridge, price £7.*

James Reston

Abuse laced with self-interest

Washington

Once upon a time there were two clumsy giants who had the power to destroy each other and blow up the world, but were just canny enough to know that this wasn't a very good idea.

Mind you, it wasn't that anybody really planned or thought about the sad end of this story, but that they didn't think at all. But to begin: In the dark of one night, a wayward plane from one of the Asian peninsulas, with 269 civilian passengers aboard, strayed into the territory of one of the giants and was shot into the sea.

Then the giants began to quarrel. Each blamed the other for the tragedy, and agreed on only one thing: that they should have more weapons that could shoot down more planes and distribute them around the world so they could intervene in whatever civil wars were going on at the time.

Also, in those days, they had the means to inflame public opinion by broadcasting and vilifying each other across the world, and this made things even worse.

For a time, they wouldn't even talk to each other. One giant wouldn't give free passage of ambassadors to talk things over at what was then called, for some obscure reason, the United Nations.

Everybody was playing, for want of a better name, Russian roulette, and a trade war of sorts began. Russian vodka was banned in the State of Maine on the theory that anything Russian was pernicious. Even the rich threatened to deprive themselves of Russian caviar, and some thought that listening to Russian music or going to see *Swan Lake* was unpatriotic, if not downright subversive.

When *Pravda*, which is supposed to mean "truth", suggested that the United States was no fit place for the United Nations, the representative of the United States replied in a perfect example of what now passes for modern diplomacy.

If in the judicious determination of the members of the United Nations, he said, they feel that they are not welcome and are not being treated with the hostly consideration that is their due, then the United States strongly encourages such member states seriously to consider removing themselves and the organization from the soil of the United States.

At one stroke, this immediately lost the Reagan administration the votes of all employees in all hotels and restaurants on the East Side of Manhattan and compelled the White House to issue an official statement that it had not endorsed its ambassador's suggestion that the United Nations should love New York or leave it.

Meanwhile, the slanging match between the nuclear giants went on, and the profits of the vodka industry in Peoria, Illinois, went up. So did the bottom line of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, improve, for the less it could fly into forbidden airports in the West with mostly empty seats, the less money it lost.

There were other consequences of that tragic plane crash. By shooting it down, the Russians assured the passage of a higher US defence budget, probably including the development of the silly MX missile, affronted the leaders of the peace movement in Europe and in the United States, and made it easier for the United States to put its cruise and Pershing 2 nuclear weapons in Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Emerson, wherever he is, undoubtedly thought all this proved his theory of compensations – that every action produces its own reaction. Things refuse to be mismanaged long, Emerson said. Though no checks to a new evil appear, the checks exist and will appear. If the government is cruel, the governor's life is not safe. If you tax too high, the revenue will yield nothing.

Wanting the support of the hungry world, and the doubting citizens of the West, Moscow lost them both. For when the votes in the United Nations were finally taken, they didn't go Moscow's way. On the motion that the United Nations should leave New York, nation after nation, as if directed by Mayor Koch, voted no.

There was another more interesting motion: that the Soviet Union and the United States are in violation of the principles of the United Nations charter, that they are using force and the threat of force to achieve their national ends, and are not even acting in their own interests, let alone the interests of peace in the world.

This passed almost unanimously, with a few abstentions and two objections – from the Soviet and US representatives.

Moral of the fable: Hang in there. Things are bad, but not quite as bad as they seem.

Newman, the marketing of the Met

Not so long ago major press conferences at Scotland Yard consisted of a row of defensive, po-faced senior officers, a statement, some questions and a half-hearted thank you and farewell from the rostrum.

That was in the days when *The Job*, the Metropolitan Police internal newspaper, was a restrained affair with headlines of demure size and content. Stories of derring-do, fund raising and detective brilliance were interspersed with statements from on high.

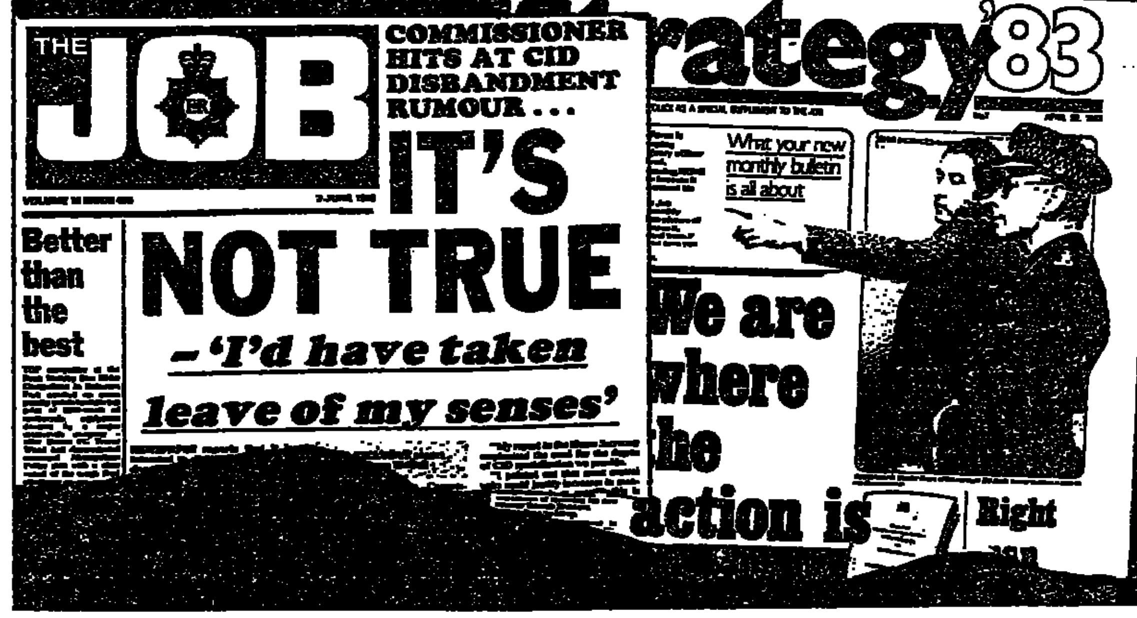
It was a period which today's *Job* might describe as "p.n." or pre-Newman. In the year since Sir Kenneth Newman became Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, press conferences have turned into audio-visual presentations and the newspaper into a punchy purveyor of policy.

The distribution of information within the force and to the public has become a key instrument in Sir Kenneth's plans to alter the face of London policing. Since last autumn, Scotland Yard has mounted what is probably its most energetic marketing campaign ever.

Dramatic campaigns in the past have been reserved for recruiting, such as "Dull it isn't", showing a police car rocketing through the streets, or crime prevention. Sir Kenneth's arrival has produced what might be seen as a cross between Barnum and Bramshill, the police staff college which he ran.

Sir Kenneth, quiet-spoken and somewhat dry, has pulled together the thinking generated at Bramshill, much of it based on studies in the US and other countries, into a philosophy for future policing. To get that philosophy across he has then borrowed the techniques of the high-powered sell within the force and a more subtle approach for the public.

Sir Kenneth's pitch is aimed at getting cooperation between police and public. He argues that they have struck a bargain, however ignored that bargain may have been in the past: the police, reinvigorated and improving, must have the help of the man in the street through an unspoken "contract".



The message has been transmitted in five press conferences over the past 12 months; previous commissioners usually confined themselves to one or two conferences a year. The conferences are carefully structured, and often include information packs, slides, film and short videos. For instance, the publication of annual crime statistics was taken as an opportunity to defend the Metropolitan Police performance with nearly 20 detailed graphs and tables.

Each conference has been given a *leitmotif*. The statistics conference was called "London Crime '82 in Perspective" while the presentation of the 1982 Commissioner's report a few months later was subtitled *Towards the Contract*.

To illustrate the problems of policing London last year Sir Kenneth spiced a speech with film of a group of armed robbers being successfully arrested. At a conference earlier this month, four officers from different stations were brought along to laud neighbourhood watch committees.

Sir Kenneth has given almost 70 interviews: 36 on television, 25 on radio and eight to newspapers. He has also taken part in a radio phone in, written for the *News of the World* and started regular briefings for London's politicians.

Sir Kenneth has asked his men to find out what sort of policing the public wants, using local newspapers, questionnaires and street surveys.

Sir Kenneth's goal is to carry London's 26,000 officers along a new, progressive road studded with signposts written in the *lingua franca* of modern management. The way forward was first set out by Sir Kenneth to "12 disciples". They passed the message to other officers and in March a meeting of almost every senior officer in London was held at the Hendon training college.

At the same time a 15-minute video was issued for local stations showing Sir Kenneth discussing his ideas. The force newspaper began publishing a supplement called *Strategy '83* launching the first issue with the headline "We are where the action is".

The supplements explain the latest developments with a dash of managerial jargon. By July the fourth supplement announced confidently "No resistance to changes". Meanwhile the main section of *The Job* has reacted sharply to outside criticism. Reports of the disbanding of the CID prompted a rebuttal with the huge headline "It's not true."

Sir Kenneth has used the personal approach to bind his men to the new strategies, visiting stations and encouraging the lower ranks to speak plainly. He is reported to see officers without senior men present, and junior officers have been encouraged to take part in planning.

So far there is little doubt that Sir Kenneth's campaign within the force is taking the vast majority of officers with him. The impact on the public is less clear. One indicator will be the success of the neighbourhood watch committees.

In the meantime Sir Kenneth himself is reported to have been nominated for the title of Communicator of the Year.

Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

FROM RICH TO POOR

In a sensible and rational world capital should flow from rich and well-developed countries to less rich and underdeveloped countries. Wage and other costs should be lower in the underdeveloped countries and the rate of return on capital higher, making investment worthwhile. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s international capital movements conformed to this theoretically logical pattern. Between 1970 and 1980 private lending to the developing countries rose at an average rate of 14 per cent per year in real terms, a remarkably high figure by historical standards.

But the result does not seem to be sensible, rational or logical. Instead of a world in which investors are happy because they have directed their funds to the most profitable areas, there is an international debt crisis which threatens to blight growth prospects for many years to come. It should be emphasized that the central failure was not that capital flows were too heavy. In proportion to their national incomes, the foreign debts of most Latin American countries are lower today than they were in 1914 or the late 1920s. The trouble was that the capital flows of the 1960s and 1970s took the wrong form.

They should have been channelled to private investment in industries where the underdeveloped countries had obvious cost advantages over their competitors in the advanced nations; instead they have been used to finance budget deficits, and the accompanying payments imbalances, which arose from unprofitable investment by state industries or excessive public sector consumption. They should have been undertaken by lenders prepared to lose money as well as make it since there are large risks, as well as large returns, in relatively poor and politically unstable countries; instead capital flows have been preponderantly in the form of bank loans, not bonds or equities.

Major international banks are not prepared to write off bad debts because this erodes the capital base for their traditional and still profitable activities in the rich nations. If it had been recognized at the outset that the right instruments for investing in Brazil, Nigeria and the like were bonds and equities, the current rescheduling negotiations would not be so difficult and politically charged.

Indeed, the debt crisis is best interpreted as the consequence of a sharp change in bank behaviour about a year ago. Until 1982 many intermediate- and low-income countries had become accustomed to the ready availability of international bank finance. They took it for granted that new loans could be arranged to cover their domestic budgetary excesses. When the banks, acting – to all appearances – as much by herd instinct as by commercial calculation, decided that new loans had to be stopped, the borrowing countries were forced to re-appraise their financial policies quickly and with little warning. The violence of this correction was the main reason for the severity of the downturn in world output and trade last year.

It is here that the International Monetary Fund and World Bank have such an important role to play. The expansion of bank lending to underdeveloped countries in the late 1970s was too rapid to be sustained and, unhappily but necessarily, the countries concerned must adjust their policies. But adjustment takes time. The task of the two multinational agencies is to keep credit flowing – at a steadily diminishing rate – to debtor nations during the transition period. If the decline in credit is gradual rather than abrupt, the outlook both for world economic activity and for eventual repayment of the debts will be much better.

More money is not by itself a solution. The Group of Ten, which refused to be browbeaten by the IMF's appeal for an extra $3,000m support ahead of this week's meeting in Toronto, is probably right not to let borrowing countries regard it as a soft touch. Before further IMF disbursements are made clear signs of a return to more responsible financial policies in debtor nations are needed. Ideally, such policies should encourage capital transfers in future that are more viable and appropriate in character than those seen in the last twenty years.

The two key changes required in the domestic policies of the underdeveloped countries is the elimination of large budget deficits and the creation of a stable framework for overseas private investors. If the IMF succeeds in securing these changes it does deserve further finance from the industrialized world – and, if necessary, substantially more finance. Since IMF loans in present circumstances are largely a replacement for bank loans it is wrong to see inflationary dangers in its activities. Although IMF quota increases are by themselves no answer to the international debt crisis, the IMF must be helped in its task of promoting and superintending a system of orderly, sustainable and profitable capital movements between developed and underdeveloped countries.

TWO KINDS OF COMMON SENSE

The Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties, creations respectively of Mr Harold Macmillan and Mr Edward Heath, stand condemned by Mrs Thatcher's election promise. Now her chief executioner, Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, is required to frame the charges in detail. Manifesto cliches really are no basis for a major act of administrative reform. Royal commissions sat for a total of six years (Herbert from 1957 to 1960; Redcliffe-Maud from 1966 to 1969) to determine the present shape of metropolitan government. The Prime Minister may be determined on the disappearance of the metropolitan counties, but she should not be deluded about the difficulties and potential costs of the operation. Recent callow statements by ministers suggest that they have no clear view of how the government of the conurbations should be shaped; unless they evince one, and soon, they are heading for an expensive administrative botch.

"Abolition" has a finite ring. During the election speechmakers conjured hundreds of millions in savings, the disappearance of some 9,000 municipal jobs. Since then these impressive figures have gone from sight, invisible in the consultation papers now beginning to trickle from the departments concerned with services currently provided by counties and the GLC; they will have to reappear in the projected White Paper on abolition if that delayed document is to carry conviction.

During the summer the enthusiasms of the party rallies have had to contend with inescapable issues of public administration: the transfer of superannuation, borough rivalries, precepting powers, managerial calibre in relationship to size of authority, computing capacity, the inheritance of debt. Home Office civil servants have now ackowledged that for one county service, probation, abolition will require the making of "complicated arrangements". As that old, dire mechanism of municipal obfuscation, the "joint board" of nominated borough councillors, is once again wheeled on for police, fire and how many other services, Mr Jenkin's bland assurances about reducing bureaucracy sound like whistling in the dark.

The case against the GLC and the metropolitan counties is woefully easy to make. Yes, people are confused about the responsibilities of the upper-tier authorities; dislike the financial burdens of those adjacent town and county halls. Yes, the current occupants of the six metropolitan county halls and the GLC's offices are objectionable (but county elections would have been only two years away; besides it is patently wrong to put the moderate Labour Party of West Yorkshire and Tyneside in the same bag as Mr Kenneth Livingstone or Mr Keva Coombes of Merseyside). Yes, the "strategic" perspective over London and the conurbations has been missing from these councils' work.

How many of the same or parallel criticisms apply with equal force to other public institutions? The water authorities, unsupervised and closet; the shire counties of Avon, Hampshire, Cleveland; sundry district councils: all could be be damned. But leave justice and consistency on one side of this administrative equation. The test in the Government's own terms is whether "abolition" saves public money while promoting efficiency. It is apparent that significant (ie multi-million pound) savings will not follow if the police are transferred to some joint board, or county refuse disposal is given to a single borough to manage on behalf of others. Savings of an appreciable size will only issue from a reduction in police numbers; from a lessening in the scrutiny of county trading standards officials; from the end of county subsidies to travelling opera companies; from charges for entry to Kenwood; from a doubling or tripling of bus fares in Birmingham and Sheffield; in other words, from a change in the pattern of services.

Removing the podium from which Mr Livingstone makes his eloquent speeches is not enough: some rate or tax-payer will still have to pay the interest on the GLC's debts, somebody – the commuting public? – will have to confront that yawning gap between London Transport's revenues and its costs. Mr Livingstone says that stopping all the "wicked things" his socialist regime has supported out of public money would save an average London family only 1½ pence a week; his arithmetic may need checking but his point is undeniable. The exercise of socialism in the county halls is but a marginal cost. Stop it and the park-keepers, police officers and traffic managers have still to be paid.

A decade ago the spirit of the age breathed of corporate management, strategic planning, economies of scale. Mr. Heath was beguiled and redrew the map of municipal government. It was the then mere common sense to give the conurbations around Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Birmingham the status of unified counties. Last week in addressing the Asssociation of Metropolitan Authorities, Mr Jenkin said that common sense now dictated the opposite. He should beware. A prospectus for reform relying on such a fickle guide as "common sense" will lead into the same administrative mistakes as were evidently condoned when he and the Prime Minister were prominent members of Mr Heath's Government.

Patentee's problems

From Dr David R. Bard

Sir, The present discussion on the commercial exploitation of discoveries by researchers in academic laboratories has largely ignored the strong disincentives against attempting to obtain a patent.

It is generally acknowledged that, in order to interest industry, an invention must have preliminary patent cover, taken out by the inventor himself, his institution or the National Research Development Corporation.

Although the cost of registering such an application is nominal (£10) the legal costs involved in drafting it can be considerable and must, if the application is not handled by the NRDC, be found by the research institutions, sometimes from the researcher's own funds. At the same time, publication of the work is held up with the possibility that future grant applications may be jeopardised.

Even if the invention turns out to be commercially viable, and the chances are usually heavily against this, the inventor will receive no direct benefit since the patent remains the property of his employer. For these reasons an academic scientist, when faced with the choice of "patent or publish", will almost invariably choose the latter.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BARD,
25 St Thomas' Close,
Comberton,
Cambridge.
September 14.

Aid for Chatham House

From Miss Marion Bieber

Sir, I heard the recent news of the drastic reduction in the press clipping service at Chatham House with great dismay. More and more of these valuable research tools are disappearing due to financial pressures. May I request space in your columns for a concrete suggestion?

Many of the newspapers, journals and magazines which were cut and filed in this collection are not only invaluable reference material for individual scholars, journalists etc. etc. They are also excellent public relations for the publishers of those journals which are thus repeatedly quoted as sources.

Could not the publishers in question contribute specifically towards the cost of the Chatham House press clipping service, even if they are already corporate members of the institute?

The sum required for the salaries of one or two press librarians and the subscriptions of the publications retained cannot be very great. If this cost were shared between the publishers concerned, it is unlikely that each contribution would represent a great burden for the donor and in this way an excellent service could survive.

Yours sincerely,
MARION BIEBER,
Flat 47, Romney Court,
139 Haverstock Hill, NW3.
September 16.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Realistic look at health care

From Mr Stephan Schattmann

Sir, In today's second leader (September 24) you rightly say that the public appears to be ready to accept some increase in tax burden to ensure an effective state system of health care.

On another page you report Mr David Steel as telling the Liberal Party conference that more of national resources was spent on health care in Canada and Australia than in Britain. But why look so far afield?

In 1981 this country expended 4.78 per cent of its gross domestic product for this purpose, compared with an EEC average of 6.73 per cent and a maximum (Netherlands) of 8.47 per cent. Indeed, Britain was bottom of the list. This country also devoted a lower proportion of its total social protection expenditure to health care than any other of the nine members of the Community.

And this is not a problem for which the present Conservative Government must accept all blame. In 1978, the last complete year of a Labour Government, there were 179 inhabitants per hospital bed (excluding psychiatric beds) in Great Britain, against, for instance, 101 in Germany, 118 in Italy, 122 in France and an estimated EEC average of 130.

Apocalyptic predictions by the Royal College of Nursing about the possible disintegration of the nation's health care system "within weeks" are no substitute for realistic discussion.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHAN SCHATTMANN,
65c Wigmore Street, W1.
September 24.

Rugby line-up

From Mr John Payne

Sir, Your report yesterday (September 21) on Mr David Lord's proposed Rugby Union professional tournament is good news for rugby devotees unable to obtain tickets for international rugby matches at Twickenham, although its impact on the future of the game generally remains to be assessed.

Rugby Union is the only major international sport to which the general public is effectively denied access by virtue of the Rugby Football Union's policy of placing all tickets with affiliated clubs.

No one would deny that the clubs are the backbone of what is still essentially an "amateur" game and that they should be entitled to certain ticket privileges for internationals. But it really is time that the RFU, as responsible administrators of a widely popular sport, accepted that its club members should no longer have the exclusive right to attend international matches.

During the coming season I and my fellow rugby fans will no doubt continue to pay exorbitant prices to ticket touts (who seem to have no difficulty in obtaining tickets from some source or other) or settle down in front of the television and await the advent of Mr Lord.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PAYNE,
15 Elm Lane,
Bourne End, Buckinghamshire.
September 22.

Nipponese know-how

From Professor Alastair Cameron

Sir, The discussions on the slowness of British industry to use innovations made in universities seems long on analysis but short on practicable and direct remedies.

I have just retired as Professor of Lubrication Engineering at Imperial College. Over the last ten years I had some twelve Japanese research students in their early thirties representing many large companies: Kawasaki, Nippon Steel and Nippon Mining among others. in fact one company sent three successive men. All came here for one to two years, complete with family, which must have been costly.

During the whole 30 years I was head of the lubrication laboratory not one research student was sent by a British firm, a state of affairs shared by other laboratories.

Could one of your industrial readers explain why Japanese industry, which is acknowledged to be both good and innovative, finds this course of action worth while, but British industry neglects an opportunity which is on its own doorstep?

Is there a moral in this?

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR CAMERON,
2 Bottisham Place,
Bottisham,
Cambridge.

Missing the point

From Mrs Rosamond Harman

Sir, A sign I enjoyed very much and passed daily during the summer was to be seen outside a farm house near Newport Pagnell. It read simply: "Glass Keys Cut."

Yours faithfully,
ROSAMOND HARMAN
17 Pelham Crescent, SW7.

A district council's bid for services

From the Leader of Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council

Sir, You have recently been giving considerable coverage to the views of those politicians who consider that the metropolitan county councils, such as Merseyside and the GLC, should not be abolished but retained.

As one who has believed for some considerable time that the county councils in metropolitan areas represent an unnecessary tier of government, I feel that the time is now right to consider in a sensible manner what services can be administered and controlled by the district councils, such as my own.

My council has already expressed the view, after a careful assessment of all the facts based on our direct experience since 1974, that the fire service, highways, waste disposal, trading standards, consumer protection, planning, industrial and commercial promotion, art and culture, coroners' service, rent officers' service, sport and recreation, home defence, and land reclamation, and environmental works, can all be passed to the district councils with a minimum of inconvenience and with considerable savings, in terms of staffing in particular.

We have yet to consider in depth the question of transport, but there is no doubt in our mind that virtually any system would be better than the current arrangements which are placing an intolerably heavy financial burden on the ratepayers of the area, who have virtually no say at all in policies that are being followed by the county council.

We do not pretend that other problems will not arise. We are particularly concerned about capital expenditure embarked upon by the county councils in the interim period and believe that a moratorium should be placed on their spending.

Similarly, in view of the high staffing level within the county council departments, we believe that there should be a limitation on recruitment pending reorganisation and that all new appointments made be on a temporary basis.

It will also be necessary for the Government to make specific financial provisions at national level to cover the cost of staff transfers, early retirements or redundancy to avoid undue financial burdens on the district councils, for we do not consider it right that we should have a percentage of the county council's staff seconded to us, as happened in 1974.

These difficulties are, however, quite possible to resolve in a satisfactory manner and it is to be hoped that those in charge at the county council at the present time will recognise at an early stage that their best interests and, perhaps more importantly, the best interest of the people they purport to represent, will be served by them adopting a responsible and cooperative attitude with the successor authorities.

Yours sincerely,
RONALD M. WATSON, Leader,
Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council,
Town Hall,
Southport,
Merseyside.
September 21.

Education for building

From Professor John Nelson Tarn

Sir, I read Professor Kennaway's letter (September 5) on building failures and possible remedies with interest. Architects are certainly not complacent about the whole problem of building and contract management, but his solution is too simplistic.

It is one thing to argue for better integration both in the practice of building and in the preparatory education for it: quite another to claim that "the best results are produced by integrated contractors with every discipline in their employ and which are run by good project managers".

The objectives and responsibilities of the different members of the building team are not always the same. Who, for example, is to advise and protect the interests of the client or, indeed, to assess the quality of the environment?

There have been several experiments in the joint education of the various members of the building team: most lead to the conclusion that careful balance must be struck between shared experience and real professional skill. A civil engineer is not necessarily an architect, nor an architect a services consultant. A few gifted people do have skill and understanding across the professional boundaries, but the majority need to be better at their own job while being educated from the outset to work willingly as part of a larger team.

It would be sad if, in our struggle to improve the quality of performance, we lost sight of the need to improve the quality of appearance. Sad particularly at the present time when the debate about architecture has attracted wider public participation and when there is such a significant increase in the number of well designed buildings which are being well built.

In many cases the architect must lead the building team and his education must in future pay more attention to the acquisition of managerial skills. But firmness, without commodity and delight is not architecture.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN NELSON TARN,
University of Liverpool,
Leverhulme Building,
Abercromby Square,
Liverpool.
September 15.

Voluntary work

From the Director of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations

Sir, A study published by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) and reported in *The Times* (September 19) claims that more unemployed people would be prepared to do voluntary work if further opportunities were made available by voluntary organizations and public bodies.

I am sure this is true and, as your report states, the MSC's Voluntary Projects Programme is successful in providing opportunities for some 60,000 unemployed people to undertake voluntary work. The majority of these opportunities have been created by voluntary organizations.

However, let us not assume that voluntary work is in itself an answer to unemployment. Its virtues are that it can enable unemployed people to acquire new skills, so improving their chances of getting paid work, and that it can prevent or alleviate the distressing and depressing apathy that affects many unemployed people.

Neither should it be assumed that the opportunities that voluntary organizations can provide for the unemployed are limitless. There are already signs that the primary objectives of a number of voluntary organizations have become distorted by an overdependence on MSC financing.

Voluntary organizations can do a great deal to assist the unemployed but as a means to their own ends rather than as an end in itself.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON, Director,
National Council for Voluntary Organizations,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.
September 20.

Not so galore

From the Director-General of the Scotch Whisky Association

Sir, Your article, "Greece bows to the Scotch invasion" (September 8) refers to Scotch whisky's success in Greece.

Regrettably, the situation is not as encouraging as the article suggests. Although in 1982 the value of Scotch whisky exports to Greece totalled some £12m, the volume of exports in the first six months of this year has dropped by some 30 per cent compared with the half-yearly figure for 1982.

This is hardly surprising when one considers that imports of Scotch whisky have been subject to quotas since January, 1983, in addition to long-standing discriminatory price and profit margin controls, import licence and credit restrictions, import deposit as well as import duty, and a series of onerous taxes, the majority of which discriminate against Scotch whisky in favour of other alcoholic drinks.

Many of these restrictions have been imposed and, in some cases exacerbated, since Greece became a member of the European Community. Their continued existence hardly suggests that the EEC Commission is performing effectively as the guardian of the Treaty of Rome.

Yours faithfully,
H. F. O. BEWSHER,
Director-General,
The Scotch Whisky Association,
20 Atholl Crescent,
Edinburgh.

British in Hongkong

From Sir Christopher Chancellor

Sir, When I was living in China 50 years ago I used to visit Singapore. There the thriving Chinese community were governed by the British. When I asked my rich Chinese friends whether they disliked being governed by the British their answer was that they did not mind who held the cow so long as they could milk it.

Perhaps this should now be the attitude of the British community in Hongkong.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR,
The Priory,
Ditcheat,
Shepton Mallet,
Somerset.

Value of conifers

From Mr K. J. Siddall

Sir, I have followed the correspondence concerning the needs for reafforestation and a greater measure of national self-sufficiency in timber supplies with interest.

As an arboriculturalist and as one who has perhaps done more than his fair share of motorway driving this summer, may I observe that what has struck me forcibly on my travels has been the vast acreage of the motorway verges. This was particularly obvious on the M11 in Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire but is also characteristic of much of the motorway network generally.

By their very nature these routes traverse some of the finest agricultural land in Britain with none of the disadvantages of the marginal land referred to by Mr Harris in his letter (September 17) on the value of conifers.

Since there is a growing antipathy towards the ubiquitous evergreens these verges could offer prime sites for the growth of more recently introduced hardwoods such as *Notho-fagus procera* or other South American species. These have the advantages of more rapid growth and earlier maturity to marketable size than the much maligned sitka spruce. The timber produced is suitable for a wide variety of uses from pulp to construction and furniture-making. As a source of timber-derived chemicals it has advantages over some native species, I believe.

In the more industrialised Midlands and the North-west, where housing estates are often close to the motorways, planting would bring perhaps even greater environmental advantages. These heavily used routes produce pollution on a vast scale. A belt of trees, perhaps of mixed deciduous and coniferous species, would act as a most efficent filter of both carbon monoxide and noise.

May I urge that we emulate the farmers of the Far East, who most certainly would not permit the profligate waste of our most valuable natural resource?

Yours faithfully,
K. J. SIDDALL,
Giggleswick School,
Settle,
North Yorkshire,
September 17.

New approach to parish duties

From the Reverend A. C. Winter

Sir, I am concerned by the statement in your recent article, "New approach to parish work" September 23, that most of the men contacted in the survey of the non-stipendiary ministry "were unsure of their role in their place of work, and did not see it as the primary locus of their ministry" and that they had difficulties in their relationships with professional clergymen."

Not every non-stipendiary minister is licensed in his home parish. Being licensed in that ancient parish which for many years appeared on your back page, I have always thoght that my ministry was to the business area served by that parish. I should like to say that, in trying to carry this out, I have had the greatest encouragement in every way from the clergy of the City.

I am also dismayed at the thought of being lumbered for evermore with the designation of "non-stipendiary minister." Being also an accountant, I may of course be biased in thinking that this description fixes on money for its designation. Is this really the criterion by which the ministry is to be assessed?

I think the crux of the matter comes from a conception of such a ministry as being there merely to take services, owing to a shortage of clergy. This is surely not the case. In modern times, when this ministry re-emerged in France, those who also had a secular occupation were called priests worker, or worker priests. This title surely puts the emphasis where it belongs, on men called to carry out the mission of the Church in the workaday world.

Titles are obviously fraught with hazard, as I learnt recently when a letter in which I described myself (correctly) as "assistant curate" received a reply beginning: "My dear young friend." In the twenty seventh year of my ministry this made me feel touched with youth.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. WINTER,
St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St Ann,
Blackfriars, E C 4.
September 24.

Courts martial

From Mr R. L. Waters

Sir, Reading Mr D. S. Mindel's letter (September 21) reminded me of a murder case in Burma in 1945. I was the judge advocate of the trial. The prosecuting officer was a former solicitors' articled clerk and the defending officer had no legal experience at all.

I found myself at the field general court martial conducting both the case for the prosecution and then for the defence and finally summing up at the end of the trial.

However, in fairness, it must be stated that in Burma there was a great shortage of legally qualified officers.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. WATERS,
Boyce House,
Newmarket,
Suffolk.
September 21.

Dog in the manger?

From Mr Bob Parsons

Sir, I am sure that Mlle Bardot's aims (dog eating in Tahiti, September 23) are entirely honourable but, really, is the Tahitian tradition of dog-eating any more reprehensible than the traditions of cow, pig, sheep and, yes, horse-eating in Europe?

We view dogs as pets while, obviously, the Tahitians do not, any more than we regard our edible animals as pets. Perhaps the Tahitians should be encouraged in the vegetarian view of "cutting out the middle animal", but perhaps this brings them back to dog meat, or cow, pig, sheep and horse-eating?

Perhaps this emphasises the dangers of being too selective in our concerns.

There was a time when I could have eaten Mlle Bardot, but that is another story.

Yours faithfully,
BOB PARSONS,
10 Hatchgate Gardens,
Burnham, Slough,
Berkshire.
September 23.

Naked piracy

From Mr N. H. H. Sitwell

Sir, Major-General Stanley would have advised Mr Damant (September 21) to read Polybius (II, 28) and Livy (XXXVIII, 21). They inform us that ancient Celtic warriors had a parade uniform with elaborate details and a combat uniform that consisted of almost nothing.

Yours faithfully,
N. H. H. SITWELL,
352 Kew Road,
Richmond,
Surrey.
September 21.

From Mr R. D. Caractacus Downes

Sir, While not wishing to disagree with Mr D. C. Damant's observation in *The Times* of September 22, I believe that I have some more recent information on the subject of "Caractacus's uniform".

This uniform consists of: a white shirt, a wing-collar, a black tie, a black jacket and a pair of pin-striped trousers!

Yours faithfully,
R. D. CARACTACUS DOWNES,
School House,
The King's School,
Canterbury,
Kent.
September 22.

From Mr Dafydd V. Walters

Sir, Clothed, or unclothed, since when has Caradog (Caractacus) been an Englishman?

Yours faithfully,
DAFYDD V. WALTERS,
49 Chatsworth Way,
West Norwood, SE27.
September 23.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

Prince Andrew will be the guest of honour at a members' dinner of the Victoria Cross and George Cross Association at the Café Royal on October 6.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, Advisory Committee for the Exhibition "Albert – His Life and Work", will visit the exhibition at the Royal College of Art on October 25.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Grand Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, will attend the guild's trophies and awards dinner at the Mansion House on October 26.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the World Wildlife Fund International and Vice-President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, will attend their meetings in Gland, Switzerland between November 6 and 9.

The Princess of Wales will visit Maytrees Home for the Blind, East Park, Bristol on November 18.

A memorial service for Mr Samuel Goodenough will be held today at noon at St George's, Hanover Square.

Mrs Edward Garnier gave birth to a daughter in London on September 21.

A memorial service for Mr Bill Hawes will be held at Charterhouse on Sunday, November 13, at 3.00 pm.

Dame Josephine Barnes, Chairman of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital Appeal Trust, will name a British Rail electric locomotive "Elizabeth Garrett Anderson" at Euston Station at noon on Wednesday, October 5.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. A. C. Summerfield
Miss S. E. Bourchier
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Sir John and Lady Summerfield, of English Point, Grand Cayman, and Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Cecil Bourchier, OBE, of Wokingham, Berkshire, and Miss Dorothy Bourchier, of 80, Moreland Court, Finchley Road, London, NW2.

Mr A. R. R. Best
and Miss V. E. Lloyd
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Mr and Mrs John R. Best, of Lindeth House, Peaslake, Surrey, and Virginia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Angus S. Lloyd, of East Court, Beech Avenue, Effingham, Surrey.

Mr R. A. L. Billson
and Miss K. A. Morris
The engagement is announced between Richard Andrew Lisle, only son of Mr and Mrs Roger D. Billson, of The Old Rectory, Middleton, East Yorkshire, and Karen Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick I. Morris, of York.

Dr E. J. Dullforce
and Miss F. J. Morrison
The engagement is announced between Eivind, son of Mr and Mrs W. H. Dullforce, of The Barbican, London, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Morrison, of Swindon, Wiltshire.

Dr A. N. Herd
and Dr B. M. Holder
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs T. Herd, of Stanbridge, Bedfordshire, and Barbara, daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs R. R. Holder, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr K. T. McHugh
and Mrs B. M. Holderness
The marriage will shortly take place privately between Terence McHugh, of The Yonder House, Stratton, Cirencester, and Barbara M. Holderness, of Wokingham, Berkshire.

Mr N. Matheson
and Miss J. D. Currie
The engagement is announced between Neil, son of Dr and Mrs N. A. Matheson, of Aberdeen, and Jane, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs R. D. Currie, of Crewe, Cheshire.

Mr W. J. Maunder Taylor
and Miss H. L. S. D. Lack
The engagement is announced between William James, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. Maunder Taylor, of North Lodge, Essendon, Hertfordshire, and Harriet Lotte Sarah Dorothy, second Daughter of Mr and Mrs R. R. Lack, of East Dereham, Norfolk.

Mr M. D. G. Ross
and Miss C. A. Hill
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs D. F. Ross, of Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. D. M. Hill, of Radlett, Hertfordshire.

Mr A. F. Savage
and Miss C. A. Short
The engagement is announced between Alexander, second son of Mr Michael Savage, of Stanners Hill Farm, Chobham, and Mrs Gina Savage of 38 Honeypots, Mayford, Surrey, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Short, of Longthatch, Warnford, Hampshire.

Dr M. S. Tolley
and Miss S. Hanbury Tenison
The engagement is announced between Martin, younger son of Canon and Mrs George Tolley, of Dore, Sheffield, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Hanbury Tenison, of Clytha Park, Gwent.

Mr K. F. Trimming
and Miss L. A. Powell
The engagement is announced between Kevin Frederick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John V. Trimming, of Crowthorne, Berkshire, and Lucinda Anne, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian A. Powell, of Effingham, Surrey.

Marriages

Mr A. H. D. Goldie-Morrison
and Miss J. A. Hatch
The marriage took place on September 10 at First Baptist Church, Los Alamitos, of Mr Angus Haakon Drury Goldie-Morrison, youngest son of Mr and Mrs K. C. Goldie-Morrison, of London, and Miss Julie Anne Hatch, daughter of Mr and Mrs Joseph Hatch, of Los Angeles, United States.

Mr C. H. Vero
and Mrs J. Wood
The marriage took place quietly in Solihull on Friday, September 23, 1983, between Mr Charles Howard Vero and Mrs Judith Wood (née Tallis).

Mr G. H. Winter
Mrs A. Adams
The marriage took place quietly on Saturday, September 24 at the Parish Church of St Nicholas, Chiswick, of Mr George Henry Winter and Mrs. Amana Adams.

British debut for Finnish conductor

Esa-Pekka Salonen, a Finnish conductor, aged 25, who has never performed outside Scandinavia, is to make his British debut at the Festival Hall on Thursday as a late replacement for Michael Tilson Thomas, who has had to cancel his engagements because of illness.

Salonen will conduct the Philharmonia Orchestra and chorus in a performance of Mahler's Third Symphony.

Latest wills

Mrs Vera Templeton, of Cerne Abbas, Dorset, left estate valued at £214,000 net. She left £15,000 to personal legatees, £5,000 to the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, and the residue to the Abbeyfield Society for the founding of a home at Bury, Greater Manchester.



Welcoming party: (from left): Dr Gavin Mackenzie, senior tutor of Jesus College, Sir Alan Cottrell, the Master, and Mr John Haycock, head porter, outside the college yesterday. (Photograph: John Voos).

Bullet-proof windows for Prince

From Our Correspondent, Cambridge

Prince Edward will be treated as a normal undergraduate when he goes up to Jesus College, Cambridge, on Saturday, except that he will be living behind bullet-proof windows in his own guarded suite of rooms.

The prince will have his detective as a neighbour, but the college emphasized yesterday that in every other respect it hopes he will enjoy the carefree life of the ordinary undergraduate.

He will read archaeology and anthropology during his three years at Cambridge and because his director of studies is Dr Kate Pretty, a fellow of New Hall, the prince will spend much of his time in that female establishment on the other side of the city.

And in answer to numerous questions about Prince Edward's intellectual qualifications, the college made it perfectly plain that he was no more privileged than many others who were accepted on the basis of a mixture of headmaster's report, exams, and interviews.

Dr Gavin Mackenzie, senior tutor at Jesus, said that of the 130 students in Prince Edward's intake this year, nine had been offered places conditional on obtaining at least two E's at A level, while already for the 1984 intake letters had been sent to three more offering them places on a similar basis.

Asked about a minority of students at Jesus who had complained about the prince's admission, Sir Alan Cottrell, the Master, said their minor petition had not been accepted by the college. He added that a majority of the undergraduates there were supportive of his admission.

Alice's bed sold for £16,000

A four-poster bed used by George III and, later, by Alice Liddell, who inspired the stories of Alice in Wonderland, sold for £16,000, six times the estimated price, at a Phillips sale of the contents of Upton House, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, yesterday.

The buyer, Mr Robert Yuen, a collector and dealer, of Pimlico, London, would not reveal his plans for the bed. The original Alice, Alice Liddell, who inspired Lewis Carroll's stories, inherited the bed in the late nineteenth century. It was made specially for George III.

In the same sale a New York dealer, Wellington Antiques, paid £26,000 for a Georgian overmantel mirror (estimate £10,000).

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the Foreign Minister of Guinea, Dr Abdoulaye Touré.

Royal Over-Seas League
Sir David Scott, chairman, and members of the Central council of the Royal Over-Seas League, entertained the Chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society, Sir Eric Norris, and Lady Norris and Sir Michael Scott, secretary-general, and Lady Scott at luncheon yesterday at Over-Seas House.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was host at a dinner given yesterday at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of M Laurent Fabius, French Minister of Industry and Research.

National Sporting Club
The National Sporting Club held a boxing-dinner evening at Grosvenor House last night at which Mr Geoff Howarth was the guest of honour. Mr Bruce Brown was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Tony Lewis, Mr Leslie Crowther and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholm, secretary.

Arts Council pledge to support dance

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Dance and dance companies should be the art form given top priority for attention and assistance over the next five years, according to Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Arts Council.

In an article in the council's bulletin, *Arts in Action*, Sir William singles out dance while assuring the council's main clients of a determination to relieve them of "some of their debilitating financial worries".

Dance has been one of the greatest growth areas in the arts over the past five years.

"Britain is poised to take a leading world role", Sir William says. "But to do so we must invest in the talent we are nurturing. The chronic financial difficulties in which many dancers and dance companies find themselves will lead to their looking overseas for work unless we can do something soon to rectify the position."

Sir William argues that dance needs its own London base, on a par with the Royal Opera House and the National Theatre, and equipped for the special needs of the art form.

He applauds the council's extensive programme begun in the 1960s to renew and rebuild many of the regional theatres which is now being completed.

Referring to the development of regionally-based opera companies he says: "Although the companies' financial base has yet to be fully secured, the framework for the next decade is now established. Britain's distinguished regional orchestras have been established longer, but their problems of underfunding are still to be tackled."

Thrilling finish at bridge contest

By a Bridge Correspondent

The Lederer memorial trophy and invitation bridge team event played at the Young Chelsea Club in London over the weekend attracted a high-class field, a record crowd and a thrilling finish on the last board.

The London team, who had led overnight, held this position until the last round when they were well beaten by the Masters.

The holders of the women's world championship were lying second at this point and had to play the England team lying third. The England team gained a vulnerable game swing on the last hand of the weekend to give them victory and to relegate their opponents to third place.

1. An England team, K E Stanley, R Smolski, A R Forrester, A Calderwood, 291; 2. London: C P Dixon, V Silverstone, M J Flint, R M Sheehan, I N Rose, 288; 3. British Women: Mrs S Landy, Mrs S Horton, Miss N Gardener, Miss P Davis, 284; 4. Masters: L Tarlo, J T Reese, B Schapiro, M Hoffman, M Wlodarczyk, Mr and Mrs R A Priday, 244.

Birthdays today

Sir Robert Adcock, 84; Miss Josephine Barstow, 43; Mr Philip Blacker, 34; Professor Tessa Blackstone, 41; Professor Sir William Empson, 77; Surgeon-Captain F. T. Heaton, 68; Mr Gordon Honeycombe, 47; Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Jacob, 84; Mr Denis Lawson, 36; Lieutenant-General Sir Terence McMeekin, 65; Lord Miles, 76; Miss Olivia Newton-John, 35; Sir Edward Nichols, 72; the Rev Professor D. E. Nineham, 62; General Sir Ian Riches, 75; Lord Shepherd, 65; Mr Alvin Stardust, 41.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor Richard Norman, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, and **Professor Derek Colley**, Professor of High Energy Physics at Birmingham University, to be members of the Science and Engineering Research Council.
Mr John L. Crooks to be President of the British Veterinary Association.

Science report

Debut of the artificial chromosome

It was more than ten years ago that a team at Wisconsin University led by Professor Har Gobind Khorana synthesized a complete gene from laboratory chemicals.

Although it is one of the important milestones in genetic research, the next big step opened the way for the new industry of biotechnology with the discovery of biochemical methods for snipping out the DNA molecules, of which genes are made, from a strand in the chromosome of a cell.

That gene is then inserted into an organism like the *E. coli* bacteria, instructing it to manufacture a specific biochemical that is then collected to form the basis of a natural drug or other product.

There have been many subsequent valuable discoveries, but the latest advance in the process of shaping life in the laboratory is reported by a research team from the Harvard Medical School in the United States, where Dr Andrew Murray and Dr Jack Szostak have constructed the world's first working artificial chromosome. The magnitude of the stride from making a gene to the synthesis of the chromosome, which is the package in the nucleus of a cell carrying thousands of genes, is clear.

The implications for the treatment of genetic disorders are further away, however, than in the two-year gap between the synthesis of the first working gene and the use of restriction enzymes for gene splicing.

To begin with, the research described by the Harvard team in *Nature* was the production of a chromosome that was suitable for insertion into yeast cells. The yeast cells faithfully reproduce the chromosome and pass copies on to daughter cells when they divide.

The chromosomes are composed of at least four different parts: the genes, and three other segments called the replication origin, the telomeres and the centromere. A greater number of laboratory procedures for assembling the chromosome were needed than for the earlier synthesis of the first gene.

The crucial procedure lies, apparently, in the construction from the centromere, which is a section whereby the chromosome is attached by a spindle to the cell, of the rest of biochemical building blocks.

The centromeres were given to the Harvard group by Dr Louise Clarke and Dr John Carbon, of the University of California at San Diego, who have isolated and cloned centromeres from several yeast chromosomes. The Harvard team added to one of those centromeres the sequence of DNA molecules they had decoded for a particular chromosome, enabling the yeast cell to manufacture its own leucine and uracil. These are essential substances for the growth of a yeast cell.

Finally, Dr Murray and Dr Szostak added the segments called *telomeres* to the ends of the chromosome which in effect provide the punctuation marks indicating that the chain of biochemicals is complete. The chromosome was only about a tenth of the length of natural yeast chromosomes. When part of a naturally occurring chromosome was inserted into a synthetic one, the daughter copy was as long as a natural one but unstable.

There is little use for artificial chromosomes in the industrial application of yeast-like organisms, and the prospects therefore are in the field mammalian genetics and, particularly, for novel therapies for genetic diseases.

However, the mammalian chromosome is many times longer than the yeast cell and the methods for handling that length of DNA have to be perfected.

Source: *Nature* Volume 305, No 5931, 1983.

OBITUARY

KING LEOPOLD III

Controversial role in the Second World War

King Leopold III, former King of the Belgians, who died in Brussels on September 25 at the age of 81, was best known for his hotly disputed role in the Second World War, which led to criticism from his British and French allies and a long constitutional crisis in Belgium.

In the tense days of May, 1940, when, in spite of fierce resistance, the Belgian forces were overwhelmed by the invading Germans, Leopold decided to remain in Belgium. He refused the urgings of his government to join them in taking refuge in France and of Churchill to come to Britain, arguing that his place was with the Belgian forces, of which he was commander-in-chief.

On May 27 he made peace overtures to the Germans and, having accepted their demand of unconditional surrender, remained their prisoner until the end of the war, most of which he spent in the royal palace at Laeken, outside Brussels.

Subsequent research has suggested that there was a good deal of heroism in this decision to remain with his troops. Liddell Hart argued in 1960 that if Leopold had accepted the demand of Hubert Pierlot, the Prime Minister, that he should leave Belgium on May 25, the Belgian forces would have surrendered immediately instead of fighting on with heavy losses until May 27; and that those two days were the vital period which enabled the British Expeditionary Force to escape encirclement and make their way to Dunkirk.

But that was not the way his actions were presented at the time, particularly by the French government, or by Leopold's opponents in Belgium in the years after the war. The French, who had their own precarious position to consider, accused Leopold of doing a deal with the Germans behind the backs of his allies, and this criticism was echoed in London. The Belgian government in exile in France dissociated itself from Leopold's actions; and he was widely accused of collaborating with the Germans during the Occupation.

Claims that Leopold approached the Germans without informing the British or the French have since been shown to be without foundation; and much of the virulence of the attacks can be attributed to the desperate situation of the French, and the Paris government's attempts to maintain morale of its own people.

But all this came to roost after the war was over and Leopold tried to return. He met with intense hostility. A long period of uncertainty ensued in which Leopold's return was broadly supported by the Roman Catholic right and opposed by the socialists and communists; and the future of the monarchy itself was at stake.

The matter was eventually put to a referendum in 1950, and Leopold's return was supported by 57.88 per cent of the voters. But the socialists refused to accept this verdict and, after a wave of strikes and rioting, Leopold decided that he would have to give up the throne.

Leopold was born on November 3, 1901, the son of King Albert and Queen Elisabeth. He was under 11 when the First World War broke out. He helped his mother in the military schools and hospitals, and later became a private *à la suite* in the 12th Regiment of the line. King George V awarded him the Military Cross.

In 1915 he went to Lubbock's house at Eton, where he spent five years. Holidays were possible at La Panne, in the small unoccupied strip of Belgium, where he witnessed the sufferings of his countrymen.

Between 1922 and 1925 Leopold visited countries in North and South America and the East, spending the intervals at Ghent University. Later he went to the Congo.

In 1927 he married Princess Astrid, daughter of the Duke of Väster Götland and niece of the King of Sweden. Seven happy years followed. In 1928 Princess Josephine Charlotte, now the wife of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, was born and in 1930 a son and heir, now King Baudouin. A second son, Albert, now Duke of Liège, was born in 1934.

But this happy time was not to continue. In 1934 King Albert met his death rock climbing near Namur. On August 29, 1935, when the new King and Queen were touring in Switzerland, Queen Astrid was killed in a motor accident near Lucerne. In less than two years King Leopold inherited prematurely the burden of kingship and lost the companionship of a beloved consort.

In 1935 and 1936 Hitler left the League of Nations, repudiated the Locarno Pact, reasserted German sovereignty over the Rhineland and reintroduced conscription. Belgium saw herself directly threatened. Guarantees were provided by the Locarno Pact, but not only had that pact now received a stunning blow but the Versailles Treaty had been torn up.

A clear case had arisen for the application of the military clauses of that treaty. It was then or never. But the reactions of Belgium's Locarno allies showed that it was not to be then. Naturally, Belgian confidence was shattered. Her share in the Locarno Pact entailed obligations and obvious dangers. It seemed preferable to shed these liabilities and recover complete control of foreign policy. This would not mean separation from her allies but Belgium was no longer willing to be dragged at their heels.

King Leopold explained the position to his Cabinet. German action had brought the old menace again to her doorstep. To remain bound to her allies was no guarantee against invasion, nor was their ultimate victory, however certain. In the First World War Holland and Switzerland had preserved neutrality; Belgium might do likewise and could at least avoid the charge of ganging up against Germany.

The Belgian Chamber accepted this policy. Once reassured of continued adherence to the League of Nations the country gave solid support. The British and French Governments, while releasing Belgium from her engagements, still held themselves bound to assist her in case of need.

It was understandable that in the circumstances the Belgian government should take the attitude it did. But in doing so they overlooked the lessons of the First World War; and by insisting that there could be no British or French troops in the country in advance of any German invasion – and even refusing staff talks – they weakened the response to the invasion when it came.

On May 10, 1940, the German forces crossed the frontier. On May 11 Leopold assumed command and appealed to his former allies for help. But within four days the German advance had upset the Allied plans, necessarily made at the last moment. The French Army was cut in two at Sedan; the British and Belgian Armies, with some French divisions, were forced towards the coast, with the Belgians on the north-eastern flank.

By May 18 most of the Belgian government had left the country with only Pierlot and a few senior ministers remaining. On May 25 those who remained told Leopold that they were going, and begged him to come too. But he refused, saying that he had promised to share the fate of his troops.

The British emissary was Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keynes. Leopold warned him on several occasions, as he did the French, that the Belgians could be forced to surrender; and on May 27 he sent an envoy to the Germans asking for their terms. Early the following morning the Belgians surrendered.

Leopold was taken to Laeken, the Palace outside Brussels, where he remained a prisoner until June, 1944.

On September 11, 1941, he married Mademoiselle Liliane Baels, daughter of a former Cabinet Minister. The marriage, which caused a shock in Belgium, was not announced until the following December. The bride not being of royal birth it was decided that the marriage was morganatic, that she could not become Queen nor her children succeed to the Throne. She received the title of Princess de Rethy. Two children were born, Prince Alexandre in 1942 and Princess Marie Christine in 1951.

After D-Day Leopold was removed to a fort in Saxony, where he and his family spent nine months under close guard. Later they were removed to Strobl, near Salzburg, where General Patch's army found them in May, 1945.

The problem of the King's return at once arose. Opinions in Belgium were already well defined. The Catholic right favoured restoration, the socialists and communists, with growing Liberal sympathy, were violently opposed. If at first Leopold hoped to return these hopes gradually faded.

The first delegation, led by the Prince Regent, with Van Acker, Prime Minister, and Spaak, Foreign Minister, informed the King of the political climate at home, where the Socialist Party executive had already demanded abdication. Shortly afterwards the Chamber passed a law subjecting return to Parliamentary sanction.

In October, 1945, Leopold issued a declaration confiding himself to the wishes of his people whose verdict he would accept in advance. This implicit suggestion of a referendum did not at first appeal to the political parties. But gradually it came to be recognized as the only possible solution. It was necessary, however, first to find a government to carry out the referendum and secondly to decide the percentage of votes necessary to bring the King back.

Nearly four years of indecision followed. Elections in 1946 and 1949 produced no majority Government, nor even a coalition which could undertake these tasks. Finally Leopold announced his willingness to abdicate if he failed to secure 55 per cent of the votes.

A three-party Cabinet was then formed and the referendum took place on March 22, 1950. The King secured 57.88 per cent of the vote.

But violent socialist opposition supported by a 24-hour strike in Wallonia overturned the coalition. The King then announced that, after his return, he might delegate his powers to Prince Baudouin. New elections in June, 1950, produced a small Christian Social majority and a one-party government was formed. Both Houses of Parliament passed votes of confidence. On the strength of this the King returned with his two elder sons.

This produced a violent reaction from the socialists, who had already threatened to use force if necessary. Strikes, riots and sabotage occurred in Brussels and Wallonia, and during nine days of turmoil the agitation grew to become a threat of revolution. A march of 100,000 workers to Laeken was organized and 10,000 actually arrived at the gates. Hurried negotiations took place at an all-night sitting in the palace and early on August 1 an agreement was anounced whereby Prince Baudouin should forthwith exercise the Royal Prerogative until his twenty-first birthday, when he should become King.

Immediately the disturbances ceased and a return to work was ordered. On June 21, 1951, Leopold advanced the date of his abdication to July 16, just before the National Day, instead of September 7, the Prince's birthday. Leopold continued to live in Laeken until, owing to criticism that he was influencing policy, he agreed to leave. A residence outside Brussels was provided.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON

Sir James Robertson, KT, GCMG, GCVO, KBE, who died on September 23 at the age of 83 devoted his working life to the service of Africa, where his appointments as Civil Secretary of the Sudan from 1945 to 1953 and as Governor General of Nigeria from 1955, played a decisive role in the bringing of those two countries to independence.

James Wilson Robertson was born in Dundee on October 27, 1899; his father, James Robertson, was a jute merchant. He was educated at Merchiston Castle School and commissioned in the Black Watch in 1918, but to his lasting regret he was not in time to get posted to France before the Armistice.

He went up to Balliol in 1919 and took a Second Class in Lit Hum in 1921, in which year he played for Oxford against Cambridge at Twickenham. He joined the Sudan Political Service in 1922 and soon gave evidence of the qualities which were to characterize his career – a cast-iron physique, an infinite capacity for taking pains.

His work in building up the Hassanic Administration on the White Nile earned him an MBE in 1931 and after distinguished service in Roseires and Western Kordofan he returned to the White Nile in 1936 as Compensation Commissioner for the country inundated by the J. Aulia Dam. When the White Nile Province was rolled up with the Blue in 1937 he remained as Sub-Governor for two years before transferring to Wad Medani as Deputy Governor of the combined province.

The illness of the Governor, R. C. Mayall, resulted in Robertson being in charge of the Province when the Italians declared war in 1940 and he was virtually responsible for the defences of that section of the frontier. The Province Police under his direction put up a gallant defence at Kurmuk and a subsequent incursion down the BLue Nile by the Banda Rolle was successfully frustrated.

In 1941 Robertson came into the Secretariat as Assistant Civil Secretary. His advent was described at the time, as he liked to recall, as "the bull's arrival in the china shop", but for twelve years the bull was to remain in possession, breaking some of the more obsolete exhibits but preserving and improving the finer ware. He was appointed Civil Secretary in 1942 and worked in close harmony with his brilliant chief, Douglas Newbold, to whose qualities his own were complementary.

Newbold's sudden death, in March 1945 resulted in Robertson succeeding him at a time when the political peace of the war years was about to give place to the long wrangle between Britain and Egypt over the revision of the 1936 Treaty and the emancipation, of the Sudan from Condominium rule. The ultimate emergence of the new independent republic was due in large measure to the solid advocacy of Robertson and his Governor-General, Hubert Huddleston. Partly as a result of Huddleston's retirement Robertson stayed on past the normal retiring age until April 1953 when the new Treaty with Egypt had been signed

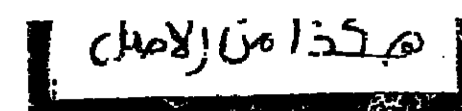
Two years after his retirement from the Sudan, Robertson was called back to serve again, this time as Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, a post which he held from 1955 until a month after independence; in November 1960 he handed over to Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe.

In Nigeria Robertson took over from Sir John Macpherson, who had transformed the political and constitutional scene by recognizing the trend of developments in Africa. To Robertson, with the experience of piloting another large African country to independence, fell the task of consolidating this groundwork, and leading the country through the five final years of colonial rule. It was a role he performed with distinction. His interest in Nigeria remained after his retirement, and in 1961 he became president of the Britain-Nigeria Association.

After leaving the Sudan, Robertson had been chairman of a constitutional commission for British Guiana. In 1961 he acted as commissioner for the Kenya Coastal Strip – one of the knotty problems in the way of Kenya's independence. In the same year he became a director of Barclays Bank DCO and joined the board of the Uganda Company Ltd. He also became chairman of the Commonwealth Institute.

He was created KBE in 1948 and KCMG in 1953 and was advanced GCMG in 1957. He became GCVO in 1956 and a KT in 1965. In 1953 he was elected an honorary fellow of Balliol, his own college.

He married, in 1926, Nancy, daughter of H. S. Walker. They had a son and a daughter.



US best-seller joins the software scene

By Roger Green



This week sees the British debut of the United State' hottest-selling microcomputer software package. It is the "super spreadsheet" 1-2-3, which has topped thge US Software sales charts for most of the year.

Sixty thousand copies of the program were sold in North America in the first six months of this year, even though it works on just one micropcomputer – the IBM Personal Computer. 1-2-3 is claimed by its arthor, Lotus Developmnt of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to have been bought by 85 per cent of owners of the machine.

By the end of the year, new versions will be available for use on several other types of personal computer, including those made by Digital Equipment, Victor, and Wang.

Lotus's US sales success has been fuelled by clever advertising and promotion that takes advantage of a stream of enthusiastic reviews in microcomputer magazines.

1-2-3 has been hailed unanimously by the program pundits as the most significant microcomputer package to appear since five-year-old VisiCalc, the first electronic spreadsheet.

VisiCalc pioneered the idea of software that was easy and ready-to-use. It is a clever computerisation of a sheet of paper, pencil, rubber and calculator.

The alteration of a number in one "cell" of the spreadsheet causes corresponding changes in all related rows and columns of figures, so users can find out the answers to complicated what-if? questions without the drudgery of carrying out complex calculations by hand.

Lotus's 1-2-3 takes the spreadsheet idea a big step further, reviewers reckon, by being even easier to use and integrating two major facilities that with VisiCalc are only available by using two separate, and expensive, graph drawing and searching and sorting "data management" programs.

1-2-3's three-in-one combination is akin to computerising the office filing cabinet and graphics department, as well as pencil, paper, and calculator.

The £375 program will make its first official appearance outside North America at the Personal Computer World exhibition, which opens on Thrusday at London's Barbican Centre.

Although 1-2-3 has only just been released officially in Britain, it already has a keen cult following among IBM Personal Computer owners, many of whom have paid premium prices for unofficial imports of the program.

The package's British distributors, Reading-based Reflex expects 1-2-3 to sell well to middle managers in large organizations: "It suits the person who has to deal with some form of budgeting and juggling with figures," says director John Weatherhead.

Despite 1-2-3's success it still has along way to go to catch up with VisiCalc. The older, pioneering product is available on nearly all the major makes of microcomputer and continues to sell strongly.

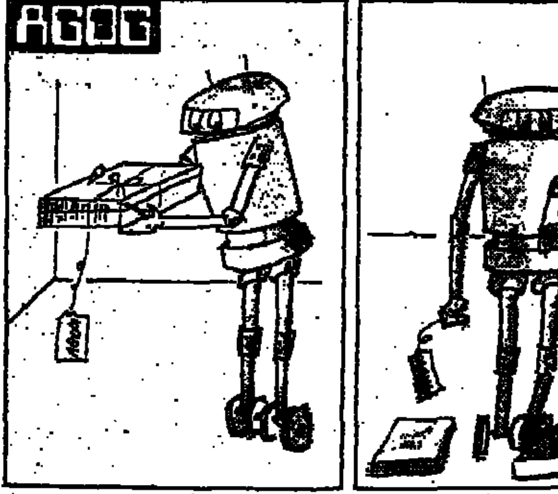
New name in the High Street

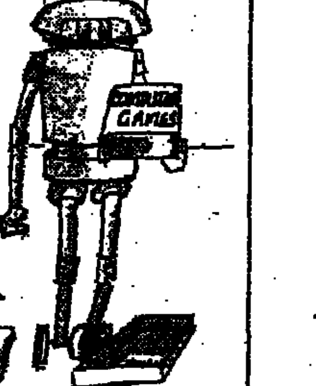
Watch out for a new name in the High Street – CompuShack. Steven Markham, 21-year-old managing director of Paperlogic, has just signed an agreement with Tava Corporation of California, which runs retail microcomputer stores in the States, writes Roger Woolnough.

Markham has formed CompuShack, which will be master franchiser and distributor for the US chain in Britain and Europe. He expects the first European franchises to be announced in January, and thinks there could be at least 10 CompuShack stores on this side of the ATlantic by the end of 1984.

Paperlogic is a micro systems house which Steven Markham founded last year with strong financial backing, including that of his father's property development and investment company. As well as the CompuShack deal, Markham has negitiated an agreement to sell portable and desk-top computers made by Tava.

The business is two-way. In jthe States, Tava is exclusive distributor of a software package called The Personal Accountant, created by Steven Mrrkham and a college friend to allow individuals to handle personal and business expense accounts without the help of a book-keeper.







Harry New

Debuts at City show

More than 200 exhibitors are taking space at the annual Personal Computer World show, opening tomorrow at The Barbican Centre, London, and continuing until Sunday.

The British Apricot "fourth generation" micro should be a crowd puller, with its micro screen and 3½inch microfloppy discs. Mattel plans to show a prototype of its Home Control System that connects to the Aquarius home micro, allowing control of domestic lighting, central heating.

There is to be a City Day on Thursday which will highlight the application of computers to City-based businesses, and by answering a simple quiz (the clues for which are currently running in the classified columns of The Times), the business visitors will have the chance of winning the new NEC 16-bit advanced personal computer, supported by a variety of quality business software form Comshare. The value of this prize is £5000.

UK Events

Microcomputers in Exhibition, Warwick University, Coventry, September 27-29.

MSA Local Authority Seminar, Albany Hotel, Birmingham, September 28.

IWP one-day workshop, City Conference Centre, 76 Mark Lane, London EC3.

Personal Computer World Show, Barbican Centre, London, September 29-October 2.

Computer Fair, The Sir Frederick Osborne School, Welwyn Garden City, October 2.

MSA Financial Application Seminar, Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1, October 4.

MSA Payrol and Integrated Financial Software Seminar, Grand Hotel, Manchester, October 12, Albany Hotel, Birmingham, October 13, Dragaonara Hotel, Edinburgh, October 18.

Overseas Events

Info '83, New York, USA, October 10-13.

Computer Systems International Trade Fair – Congress, Munich, West Germany, October 17-21.

Compiled by Personal Computer News.

The first of the many?

My report on data transmission by Radio West (writes Geoffrey Ellis) provoked a smart response from BBC producer Trevor Taylor. He correctly points out that software was first broadcast (although only on an experimental basis) by his Tomorrows' World programme two years ago.

Meanwhile, Radio 4 is planning to start a new series of weekly broadcasts on November 1, which will be aimed at children of primary school age. "Using Your Computer," will be accompanied by four taped programes the series made with the support of the MEP.

50 training terminals for new centre

A new computer training centre, able to cater for 200 people daily, is due to open in Maidenhead, Berkshire, next month. The centre, operated by MSA, will give training at all levels and will use 50 terminals for on-line experience.

Pearl (UK) Software is going international. One thousand copies of the application generator package have been bought by a leading French dealer and are to be translated into French. The Bournemouth company now plans to make translations available in Spanish, Italian and German.

Prestel has launched a pilot "home shopping" scheme in the West Midlands. Club 403 enables more than 1,200 grocery lines to be ordered from the domestic TV screen. In addition, it offers all the normal Prestel facilities, and, using the Tandata terminal, is at present available at a low introductory rental.

People: Ron Cragg of Pericom

by Roger Woolnough

"We went to the bank and they told us to come back in a year. When we went back, they told us to come back in another year."

Ron Cragg is recalling the problem he and his two colleagues had in trying to raise finance for their company. Pericom Data Systems. This was in the mid-seventies, before the City had woken up to high technology.

"At times I doubted our ability to raise the finance," Cragg admits.

Ron Cragg started out servicing equipment for ICL, and then moved to sales, marketing American computer peripherals throughout Europe. By 1975 he felt ready to form his own company.

"We started with the intention of developing a product of our own, but to get the company off the ground we distributed other people's products. We were profitable right from the beginning, and literally spent all those profits on expanding the company.

Unable to get outside backing, Cragg and his partners had to cut their coat according. As they were representing a manufacturer of computer printers, they decided to make a visual display unit (VDU), which could be sold in the same market.

"It was a product which a very small, under-financed company to develop something out of profits," Cragg explains.

VDUs form a crowded corner of the computer equipment market. Pericom decided to compete by, in effect, not competing. the trend among American manufacturers was to cut the price of a terminal as much as possible, and Cragg believed this could only be done by downgrading the specification.

But in Europe, he felt there was growing interest in ergonomics.

"That did not fit with the low-cost terminal," he says. "To reduce cost, you have to go for smaller screens. I decided there was a niche for someone able to meet the needs of European customers."

The strategy worked. Pericom's first product was priced at £995, compared with £500-£600 for other terminals, but with its high-quality large screen it received "a terrific reaction".

Since then the company has introduced further developments, but has not altered its up-market stance. Its most recent product has multi-host communication – the ability to connect one terminal into a number of different computers without changes in software. The terminal can also handle several different functions, including computing and graphics.

And how about finance? In 1980, Pericom sold 35% of its equity to the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation. "That's when we started to go places,' Cragg says. "For the first time I really had finance. The bank was willing to lend money, and our real profit started to come in around that time as well."

This year Cragg reckons turnover will be in the £6-£7 milllion range, compared with £4 million in 1982,with profits up from £300,000 to about £800,000.

"This may look like fast development," he says, "but to me it seemed very slow. There's been a lot of consolidation along the way. Now, what is there I know is there."

Confidence returns to software field

JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

The morale of people in the UK computer software industry is returning to its traditional high level following the knock it took over the collapse of Altergo.

The software companies resident in the UK are back recruiting people for a variety of posts, many of which demand skills above and beyond simply writing programs.

Morale has been further boosted by the latest survey of European computer services companies conducted on behalf of the European organisation of service firms.

This showed that Scicon, the service group owned by BP, is the biggest European services group after IBM, when they are ranked by turnover.

There are however, no other UK companies in the top 20. The French, long used to dominating the listings with big services groups spanning the continent, have managed to keep their position.

The Altergo collapse shook the industry because, despite some rumours that the company was financilly shaky, it was place exactly in the market where the best rewards should be had – providing IBM expertise.

Data Logic, the US-owned services group based in the UK, took the lion's share of Altergo and, to add a further boost to morale, is now advertising for programming, anaylsis and design staff.

Digital Research, another United States software company, also has a recruitment drive on, mostly on the sales side. Digital is embroiled in the continuing battle over what will emerge as the standard operating system for personal computer.

It authored CP/M, a very popular product for 8-bit microcomputers and has used the core of that product to offer a contender for bigger micros. In a short space of time it seems to have established itself as an important force in microcomputer software.

Whenever the big names in a sector of the computer industry begin to recruit, everybody else at least looks at the proposal even if they do not decide to apply to join.

As a result, the effect on morale can be high, showing the confidence that at least some software companies have. The failure of Altergo left the uneasy feeling that others may follow in the same manner with a quick run on reserves which the management hope will tide over a temporary sticky patch.

The fate of many United Kingdom software companies is far from assured and those considering working for United Kingdom service firms should apply the cautious criteria outlined in a previous column before taking the plunge.

Job candidates should be especially wary because the European survey which put Scicon in the number two slot also predicts that vertical marketing to specific user groups is the key to success as long as it is built on a reliable core of products.

Few United Kingdom software companies can boast such a profile.

More games

Audiogenic, the Reading based software house, has announced it is moving into games cartridges for the Texas TI99 home computer. For some time TI has maintained a monopoly of cartridges for its machine, but Audiogenic, better known for their software for Commodore's Vic and 64 machines, predict they will achieve a major share of the market in the next six months.

Missing speaker stirs controversy at the World Congress

The sinister side of expert systems

Stephen Johnson



THE WEEK

Rex Malik in Paris

"The panellist will hold a diverse set of perspectives on these matters." So read the notes to one of the expert panel sessions, of which there were more than 30, given at the ninth and triennial World Computer Federation of Information Processing, IFIP for short.

The operative, one could almost say resigned, word in that quotation was *will*. Whoever wrote it knew that computer scientists can be a cranky lot, and that computing technology and science, particularly at the rich and advanced academic end (where it can be very rich indeed) contains a lot of rampant egos.

All the above conditions were met in Paris where more than 2,500 academics, consultants and corporate technologists (which pleased the organizers as break-even point was 2,100) were faced with an unusually rich diet for their ninth world congress.

Within IFIP are represented more than 40 countries. It is the major place for East-West interchange on computer science (though after the Korean Airlines incident the few senior Russians present were keeping very much a low profile).

Dominated by major powers

The programme, however, is really dominated by the USA, followed by Japan and whoever is the host country, with the UK usually not far behind.

But IFIP is above all a meeting place for the world's senior computer technologists to discuss a wide range of current, often fashionable, problems. They are not either all deeply technological, though the Russian papers always seem concerned with mathematics and all questions aimed at the Japanese deal either with large-scale integration or the Fifth Generation.

This year the programme has jbeen broadened to include two new streams (among more than 90 papers and 30 panel sessions spread over 4½ days).

The streams dealt with office automation and with the social consequences of computing technology always a subject of perennial interest at world computer congresses in the past but never before properly represented.

This programme included a session on the social implications of intelligent machines in which it was pointed out by Prof Bjorn Anderson of Denmark, who has made an extensive study of the burgeoning expert systems industry, that the concensus of American opiniion was that there were probably no more than 200 skilled "expeert systems" creation designers and experienced software and hardware engineers in this field on the planet.

It was a pity. What he was proposing was that "knowledge engineering" expert systems

The social implications programme was, however, dominated in private conversations by a presentation that was never made, though it featured in the published proceeding.

The man who was to have made it, the American philosopher Daniel Dennett, has been deeply immersed in brain, computing, and the nature of consciousness issues. Having been invited, The US Compute Professional Society was not willing to pay his expenses, so he did not show.

Therefore bere were likely to be a lot of lousy systems produced in the coming decade.

raised skill issues with which we were not familiar. Their widespread use could in some fields well degrade human skills.

We did not have to wait for expert systems; some existing computer systems had already had this effect.

Speech recognition technology, a branch of knowledge engineering, also raised the potentiality of widespread communications monitoring by goverments and this, too, could have unforeseeable and undesirableconsequences.

Both could be considered as "scare technologies". But could not the computer commmunitry do something about them? It should take a leaf out of the book of the molecular biologists who got together in 1975 at Asilomar in California. They were worried about recombinant DNA research.

Though there was considerable scepticism among leaders in the field at the time, the argument that it might be right that biological catastrophy was not just round the corner, was countered by the argument that with the state of research at the time, no one could say with any good conscience and certainty that such a catastrophy was not likely to happen soon.

What came out of the Asilomar conference were agreed canons of procedure and research safeguards which have served molecular biologists well. The leading practitioners in the computer fraternity, according to Dennett, should do the same thing. Their views would be much more respected than the views of politicians and others.

The general consensus of opinion among many of the senior computng scientists and technologists present, both American and European, was best summed up by Richard Tanaka an American and a former IFIP President: "I wish him luck, but with the sorts of commercial pressures now in existence I doubt that this proposal is at all realistic".

It was, however, unfortunate that the Congress never got a formal chance to find out whether he was right or not.

Why it's still hard to make friends with the computer

Why are so many computer systems so difficult for the non-expert to use?

An expert panel at the World Computer Congress recognized that designing for the non-expert was very different from designing for the skilled and that the human interface was not being improved at the rate it should be.

One reason was the lack of involvement of specialists in the design process. Even so, it was surprising to be told by Larry Tesler of Apple Computers that there was only one psychologist involved in the design of the currently fashionable LISA system, which is being sold as more user-friendly than most.

He pointed out that the psychologist became involved less than half-way through the design process, but did not make useful comments till Apple had a working product.

She showed that LISA needed improvements, but Apple, for whatever reason, were unable to make them all. Since then, Apple has hired a psychologist who is also a programmer (and therefore equipped to discuss technical issues) to work full-time on design. No one at Apple was ever previously engaged on design.

The problem, as American consultant psychologist P. Hoffman put it, was that engineers like hard science and technology. Unfortunately unlike hard computer technology with its rich literature he estimated that only about 20 per cent of the information designers need is to be found in the literature and most of that is fairly recent.

What engineers needed was a ethodology and analytical techniques but in laying out the keyboard and arranging what appears on screens so as to be easy to use little more than lists of rules which were not easy for engineers to assimilate.

Professor Brian Shackel, an economics specialist of Loughborough University, said that as things stood now an expert would give you an opinion for £1,000 but then would have to charge you £50,000 to prove it.

It was agreed by the panel that the situation was not generally as bad as in the Apple case. Most of the large computer manufacturing companies did employ human sciences staff, but unfortunately they were seldom as deeply immersed in the total design process as they could or should be. Too many design decisions were still made before the cognitive psychologists were allowed to become involved.

There would not be much advance, the experts agreed, if the state of the art for these systems remained at its present primitive form.

Fortunately the commercial pressures were such that computers were introducing a different level of complexity in everyday life. It was going to be more and more difficult for the companies to expand the market unless computers became easier to use.

Cobol's new lease of life

by Maggie McLening

Knocking Cobol may be a fashionable sport among computer industry pundits but critics could soon be forced to eat their syntax.

This month sees IBM start deliveries of Micro Focus's Personal Cobol, an application development environment suitable for complete novices as well as more experienced programmers, and the success of the product could guarantee the Cobol language a secure future in the home and end-users markets.

Much of the criticism of Cobol centres on its age: now well into its third decade, Cobol grew out of guidelines drawn up by the Codasyl Committee convened by the United States Department of Defence in the late 1950s.

Because of this some critics have mistakenly applied the same criteria for odolescence in hardware to software. The lasting qualities of Cobol have been a positive advantage to hardware manufacturers, often being the only form of cohesion to build their products into a steady upgrade path.

"There always has to be a balancing trick between new technology, to attract new customers, and backwards compatibility to keep the old", said Mr Peter Hewitt, marketing manager of Micro Focus. "Cobol is the only point of commonality across different manufacturers' equipment in the mainframe world."

Micro Focus is in a good position to quantify the popularity of Cobol, having been founded on the language. The company's CIS Cobol implementation was the first compiler small enough to fit a micro computer and the sales brought Micro Focus a string of awards, including the Queen's Award to Industry.

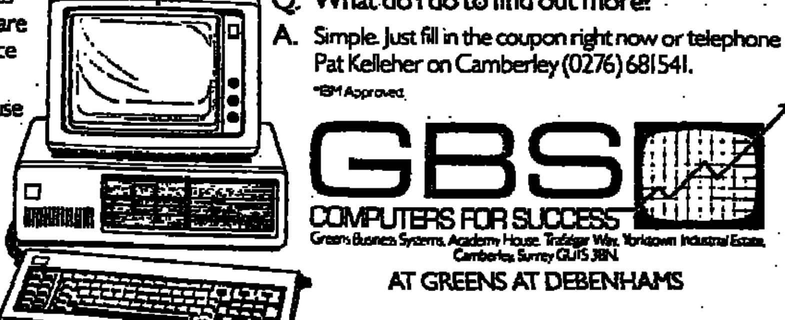
Software houses are not the only organisations to be founded on the programming language. All the major weekly computer papers owe their existence to the demand for Cobol programmers.

This has not dimnished significantly over the years, beyond seasonal variations of a few per cent.

What has changed is the demand for an extra qualification, such as experience of a particular database or TP monitor, but this is the equivalent of asking for a secretary who can speak "business" French or a manager with a knowledge of German engineering terms: the basic expertise remains the same.

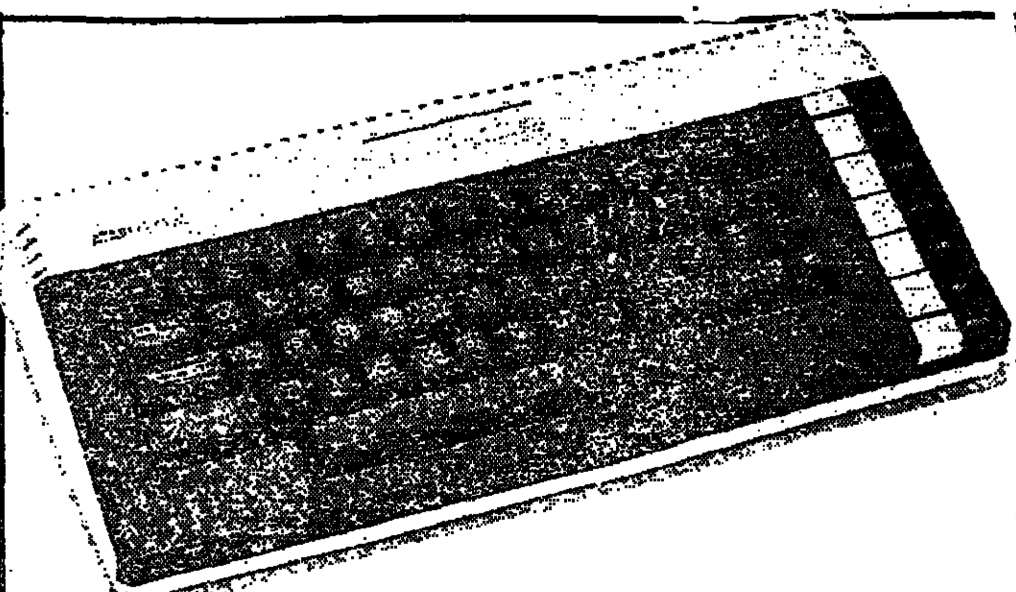
Ironically, the computer papers have been the most enthusiastic proponents of languages to replace Cobol. Predictions that PL/I, RPG II, Algol 68, Mark IV, Pascal, Filetab and, more recently, Forth, Modula and Comal would oust Cobol have not been fulfilled.

A US government study undertaken earlier this year estimated Cobol usage at 60 per cent, rising to 65 per cent by 1985, representing a total of 75,000 man-years of Cobol programming each year.





هكذا من الأصل



THE TIMES Classroom Computer competition

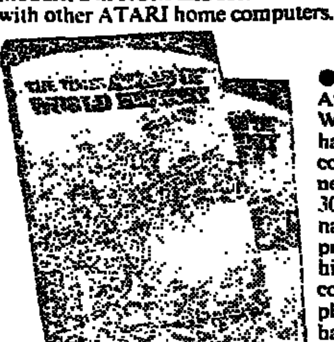
Here is the third of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups – up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize – two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group – will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers. Winners of the first competition will be announced next week.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days – Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday – and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one will not spoil your chances.

The Prizes

● The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.



● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups – up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.
2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a *Computer for the School or College* nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.
3. Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 8 best answers to *the tie-breaker will win a personal* prize of an Atlas.
4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.
5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.
4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School
6. No *individual may win more* than once in any one weekly competition.
7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
8. The decision of the panel of Judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

COMPETITION No. 3

Printers

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write *only* the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules – and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries – 1st post Friday, October 7

1 The baud rate, when used with a computer, is ☐

A The length of time before users get fed up with a program.
B The rate of data transmission in serial mode.
C The time it takes a character to appear on the video screen.

2 A dot matrix printer ☐

A Prints small patterns for wallpaper design.
B Prints characters in the form of small dots.
C Prints characters in one complete action.

3 A daisy wheel printer ☐

A Prints large patterns for wallpaper designs.
B Prints characters in the form of small dots.
C Prints characters in one complete action.

4 A Centronics standard printer ☐

A Runs independently of data transmission speed.
B Is dependent on data transmission speed.
C Runs a *network of computers.*

5 An RS232C standard printer ☐

A Is independent of data transmission speed.
B Is dependent on data transmission speed.
C Cannot print graphics.

Tie-breaker

Write, in fewer than twenty words, a novel application for a dot matrix printer in the kitchen.

....

....

....

FULL NAME..AGE.......y.......m

SCHOOL/COLLEGE..

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS..

....

....TELEPHONE..........................

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 3, PO Box 99, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6SN



WEEK THREE DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3
DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6

Hungary puts its software on show

by Paul Walton

There is more to Hungarian businessman Thomas Koltai than meets the eye – he is one of the Eastern Bloc's leading computer designers. He *claims that* Hungary has taken a world lead in building thinking computers.

This unassuming mathematician was in Britain ostensibly to sell the quite ordinary programming skills of Hungarian computer staff, who work for the Softcoop firm which he runs. He calls his business the "export of brain".

But he revealed that until the beginning of last year, he led a team which is designing one of the world's most advanced intelligent knowledge-based systems which will one day think for itself. It is making progress, despite the West's high-technology embargo limiting work to antiquated computers, because of Hungarian skill in the theory as well as the practice of programming.

This work began five years ago at the Hungarian Planning Office. It is generously funded by the socialist administration, which has nonetheless been reluctant in the past to publicise its world lead. Similar work is only just beginning in the West, with the so-called Alvey project funding developments as a collaboration between Government and industry.

The fruits of this work in expert system software and some of the people who wrote it are now about to come to the West for the first time, when a computer trade delegation operates for three days at the Hungarian embassy in November.

Koltai says he led a team of theoretical mathematicians putting cylindrical algebra to work as the first step in building an expert system. This theory allows software to be written in the Prolog computer language, which will speed up the production of the Hungarian Five Year plan by instilling an economist's basic techniques in an expert system.

A large *intelligent* knowledge base being put together by economists, mathematicians and programmers will reduce the time taken planning the socialist economy from years to months.

The Hungarian project, which is known as the "Metadatabase", is part of a much wider coordinated development effort by the Comecon countries, aimed at applying expert systems to all aspects of daily life. Koltai estimates that the Hungarian expert system will be an interactive "reasoning" system, answering questions immediately by the end of the decade.

Koltai said that he became involved in the early days of theoretical work on expert systems in the 1960s, eventually being assigned to its practical application at the Hungarian Planning Office by the Mathematical Institute of the country's major Academy in 1978. At one time he had also been a professor at the Science University of Budapest.

"The idea was to build up a database which could both hold and use concepts, as well as data. The real problem was in working out the algorithms which would make the interconnection of these concepts possible.

"What we were trying to do was build a computer system which had its own distinct ecology, in this case a system which could be easily used to handle large amounts of data and sophisticated concepts of economists.

Planning cut

"The final aim of the system is that an economist can sit at a terminal and tell the system all his views *on whole, or a part of,* the economy. The major equations which he wants to use will then be drawn from the database and fed with the appropriate data automatically.

"The expert system could then output three or four models written by each economist each year, rather than the process taking three years to produce just one. A tool such as this could breathe new *life* into *unwieldy* planning, which has taken a lot of very laborious work to produce in the past".

The Hungarian Planning Office is now using what might be termed a semi-expert system, where the economist tells a programmer what he is trying to do and the two of them construct small-scale *models.* Only a handful of variables can so far be used, to model just one corner of one industry in isolation.

Koltai believes that while this work is limited, it has thrown up some of the tools which will make eventual completion of the larger intelligent knowledge based system much easier.

Hungarian programmers used American theories, which were freely circulating around the expert systems community at the time, to write their own computer language, making it easier to put their own ideas into practise. *Koltai said that Modular Prolog is* the language put together in Hungary, but now finding its way around the Eastern Bloc.

The Eastern Bloc countries such as the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland are all doing work on intelligence machines and sensory robots, Koltai said.

This work is hampered only by a lack of skilled staff, something which an expert system could itself improve. A lack of the most up-to-date computer hardware like that used in the West has had little if no effect of advanced, software-based research.

Work at the *Hungarian* Planning Office surprisingly began on the ICL System/4, for instance, a computer which is more than ten years old. Despite the fact that it was slow and had little capacity, Modular Prolog was *developed on* it.

Implementation of the expert system for economists has recently been transferred from the System/4 to a version of the more modern *Honeywell DPS/8, which* a Hungarian firm makes under licence from French supplier Cii-Honeywell Bull.

Koltai pointed out that the West's embargo on the export of high-technology computers behind the Iron Curtain does not stop advanced work being done, or even make it slower – it simply makes Eastern Bloc programmers work that much harder to overcome the constraints of speed, or storage capacity.

He decided to leave the Metadatabase project at the end of 1981, when the Hungarian authorities announced that strict controls on private businesses would be relaxed in moves to warm up the economy.

"As soon as I heard this, I was on the phone to my friends in the *computer business* to tell them." said Koltai. "We had wanted to run businesses like this for over 20 years. It was an old and dear thought."

The result was that by January *last year* Koltai set up Softcoop to offer both computer software and staff for export. Along with other Eastern Block computer staff, he had worked abroad in West Germany or Switzerland in the past, *earning much higher salaries* and much needed foreign exchange for the country.

As European countries such as West Germany begin to close their borders to these high-tech migrant workers, many are now turning to Britain.

Thomas Koltai

Help for the teacher

● *From Christopher Pointer, vice-chairman, MUSE, Lindsay Drive, Harrow, Middx:*

In reply to the article in Computer Horizons on September 13 bemoaning the dearth of educational software, I should like to inform your readers that members of MUSE (Microcomputers Users in Education) suffer no such lack. The MUSE software library contains more than 250 programs which have been produced by teachers and carefully vetted for educational content, accuracy and child-roofing. Most of the recent additions to the Library have been programs for the ZX Spectrum and the BBC Microcomputer.

MUSE is a professional organization whose activities cover the complete spectrum of computer education. These range from providing information for schools and teacher through the medium of the journal, Computers in Schools, to practical courses on hardware. In addition, the software *library* provides good quality programs at modest prices to members.

Further details of MUSE can be obtained from the hon. secretary, Richard Green, MUSE, P.O. Box 43, HULL, N. Humberside, HU1 2HD.

Newcomer lands £2m deal with leading furniture group

A computer company formed less than a year ago, Optim-MCS, has pulled off a £2m deal to supply systems to Floreat, Britain's biggest furniture buying group.

Floreat was set up in 1967 by several small independent retailers to give them more buying power. It now has 137 companies with 200 retail outlets, and combined group turnover exceeds £50m. With its expansion, Floreat has added management and computer servises to its operations, and approached Optim-MCS to develop a suitable system.

Over the next two or three years, Optim-MCS will supply almost all Floreat's members with small computer systems worth between £10,000 and £40,000. They will start on a stand-alone basis, but later be linked to Floreat headquarters over a network.

Optim-MCS chairman Mike Burden said the company now plans to market the system developed for Floreat in other retail areas.

Computer Appointments

Tycom offer a free computer

IBM DEC ICL Sirius Apple

The rules are simple: Let's say you've got IBM on your shopping list. If you're the first person to write to us who has found any single machine from IBM offering as good a package* as Microframe at a better IBM list price, deliverable before the end of November, Tycom will buy it for you. And we are making the same offer to the first person to write to us about DEC or ICL or Sirius or Apple.

We've studied our closest rivals, IBM, DEC, ICL, Sirius and Apple, and to date none of them can match this overall cost and performance with a single product.

Let's say you buy a simple personal computer for around £3,000. You'll soon discover that while you want to search your database for an engineer who speaks Arabic, your accountant wants to make the final entries for the day to the ledger system and your secretary wants to use it for word processing, etc, etc.

What you want to be able to do is connect a second, third, fourth, even fifth extra work station to the system so that other people can use it at the same time as you continue your search.

With Tycom's Microframe, the single-user system will have cost £2,900° including the appropriate operating system; add on another five work stations and you have an integrated, six-user computer system with mini-computer performance for a hardware cost of £10,920° or £1,820° per user, (plus, of course, the cost of your choice of software). Just compare that with what it would cost if you began with one of our closest competitors' machines, and you'll understand why we're expecting "no competition" from our competition.

And when you hear about some new applications software that could be useful to you, whether 8- or 16-bit, if it runs on one of the six most† popular operating systems, you'll probably be able to use it on Microframe. Or add next year's super-processor. Or a new peripheral.

This is what we mean by "future-proof" computing; a price competitive performance to handle over 85% of software† now and the capacity to add extra work stations, operating systems, peripherals, or even processors with minimum cost and disruption, so that your computer hardware doesn't put a brake on your future business growth. And all of this is under-pinned by a national on-site maintenance service as well as telephone Help Line support.

*TYCOM MICROFRAME SPECIFICATION

Microframe is a single-user desk top micro for £2,900° growing to 6 fully-operational work stations for a further £8,020°. It is capable of running all of the six most popular operating systems and hence over 85% of currently available software†; these are CP/M 80; CP/M 86; MS-DOS (version 2.0); UCSD-p; MP/M 86; M-BOS.

We don't think there'll be any taker.

☐ I have found a system from one of the manufacturers you specified that provides a better package* than Microframe at a lower manufacturer's list price and is deliverable to me by November 30th 1983: here are the details (I attach my system's details, including the source).

☐ Microframe sounds really interesting. Please contact me so I can find out more.

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COMPANY__________

POSITION__________

ADDRESS__________

__________ TEL: __________

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Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 702.5 down 4.4
FT Gilts: 82.43 up 0.26
FT All Share: 450.84 down 0.06
Bargains: 20,785
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 100.27 up 0.07
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1252.03 down 3.56
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,345.78 up 31.78
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 810.02 up 24.54
Amsterdam: 154.7 up 1.0
Sydney: AO Index 719.4 up 11.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 940.90 up 5.90
Brussels: General Index 133.35 up 1.11
Paris: CAC Index 139.5 up 1.9
Zurich: SKA General 286.3 down 0.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5040 up 20pts
Index 84.6 down 0.1
DM 3.98 down 0.0125
FrF 12.0550 0.0175
Yen 357.75 down 2.75
Dollar
Index 127.4 down 0.6
DM 2.6420
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5027
Dollar DM 2.6490
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.570120
SDR£0.701694

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅜-9⅝
3 month interbank 9⁹⁄₁₆-9⁷⁄₁₆
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅜-9½
3 month DM 5¹¹⁄₁₆-5⁹⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F 14⁵⁄₁₆-14⅛
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 8⅞
Treasury long bond 104¹⁷⁄₃₂-104²¹⁄₃₂
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period. August 3, to September 6, 1983 inclusive: 9.930 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $416.25 pm $415.00 close $415.50 (£275.25)
New York latest: $415.00
Krugerrand* (per coin): $428-429.50 (£284.50-285.50)
Sovereigns* (new): $97.50 (£64.75-65.50)
*Excludes VAT

BOARD MEETINGS

Interims: Amcliffe Holdings, Biddle Holdings, Brent Chemicals International, Combined English Stores, Estates and General Investments, Hoskins & Horton, IDC Group, Inchcape, Jenks & Cattell, London and Continental Advertising, Miles 33, Nimslo International, Northern Engineering Industries, Octopus Publishing Group, Spring Ram Corporation, Tomatin Distillers, Tronoh Mines, Malaysia Berhad, Watmoughs, James Wilkes.
Finals: Baltic Leasing Group, Ramar Textiles.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Acrow, Metropole Hotel, Edgware, W2 (10.00); **Hollis Bros. and E. S. A.** Maxwell House, 74 Worship Street, EC2 (12.00)' **Benjamin Priest Group**, Priest Street, Cradley Heath, Warley, W. Midland (2.15); **Fitch Lovell**, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (noon); **Mountleigh Group**, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W1 (11.30); **Trent Holdings**, The Post House, Sandiacre (10.00).

● **General Accident** is in talks with trade unions on the likely closure of about 60 branches, mostly sub-offices, out of 124 around the country. There are 63 larger branch officers. Redundancies are not expected to be high, although the number of jobs likely to disappear is thought to be more than 200. General Accident has a staff of 10,250.

● **Dixon Group** is buying the less-making Orbit chain of 16 video and hi-fi stores from UDS for £8.1m cash. Dixons which has 270 stores selling televisions, videos, home computers and photographic equipment is paying £5.7m for the properties and fixed assets and about £2.4m for the stock. The Orbit stores have been losing £100,000 a month.

● **Anglo United Development Corporation of Canada** is taking 20 per cent stake in British Benzol Carbonizing the coke and smokeless fuel manufacturer, as part of a deal which involves the purchase of coal merchants, J. C. Abbott, by BBC. Abbott is the selling agent for the products of BBC, which is paying £607,000.

● **British Car Auctions** has taken a 20 per cent stake in the Sandgate Corporation, an American vehicle leasing company.

Concern grows over Brazil rescue package

US accepts Lawson compromise on limited access to IMF loans

The International Monetary [illegible] interim committee reached [illegible] compromise over the vexed [illegible] access to fund loans by [illegible] troubled countries after the deadlock [illegible] broken by Mr Nigel Lawson [illegible] Chancellor of the Exchequer [illegible]

His opposition to the [illegible] hardline stand on [illegible] convinced the Americans that [illegible] command no [illegible] traditional allies. The final [illegible] based on a British proposal [illegible] Commonwealth finance ministers [illegible] ing last week.

Under the agreed [illegible] countries would [illegible] year up to either [illegible] cent of new enlarged quotas [illegible] the present 150 [illegible] lower quotas), depending on [illegible] ness of their need [illegible] toughness of the [illegible] programmes.

There was [illegible]

[illegible] interim committee [illegible] What [illegible] the main [illegible] the [illegible] annual meeting [illegible] concentrated Brazil's [illegible] Venezuela, which [illegible] on its $35 billion outstanding debt until after presidential elections in December.

Commercial bankers met IMF officials yesterday to discuss a serious shortfall in private funds which may cause the $11 billion rescue programme for Brazil to fall apart completely.

The bankers issued a grim warning to M. Jacques de Larosière, the IMF managing director, at a special meeting at which he planned to lecture them on the need for more commercial funds to keep Brazil from falling further into arrears on its $92 billion debt.

A number of proposals have been circulated privately among finance ministers and central bankers to deal with Latin America's problems. These include one by the EEC to establish a special banking facility to provide export credits and other forms of financial assistance.

The proposal is similar to a proposal [illegible] by Third World countries which is under consideration by the US Treasury to create a super-international export import bank. It would be charged with the task of fostering exports from developing countries [illegible]

The estimated $11bn that Brazil will need in 1984 may not be forthcoming and M. de Larosiere may be forced to [illegible] emergency session of central [illegible] commercial bankers.

Earlier, in fashioning a rescue package, officials had estimated that commercial banks would have to advance [illegible] $7bn and government $4bn.

British and American officials [illegible] that it is doubtful that governments [illegible] put up the extra cash, particularly in [illegible] of the fact that they have yet to approve the $4bn share originally intended.

Prime rise boosts Hongkong

By Mic[illegible]

A three-point [illegible] cent in the prime [illegible] hints of further [illegible] intervention he[illegible] kong dollar and [illegible] rally yesterday a[illegible] lar falls over th[illegible] traders continue [illegible] bafflement in [illegible] extreme uncertainty [illegible] negotiations over the co[illegible] future.

After violent fluctuations [illegible] Hongkong dollar gained [illegible] dollars to close at [illegible] United States [illegible] rency had collapsed [illegible] during the week [illegible] time, the Hang Seng [illegible] lost 130 points [illegible] 24.54, to close a[illegible]

Dealers said s[illegible] expected after th[illegible] ation of last we[illegible] recovery owed [illegible] action, both act[illegible] Sir Edward You[illegible] spent the weeke[illegible]

Market sourc[illegible] the Hongkong [illegible] help to calm th[illegible] using its ex[illegible] effectively the [illegible] Hongkong dollar [illegible] currency.

It was pointed [illegible] that interest rates had been [illegible] earlier in the year and that the crucial property companies would be further hurt by the [illegible]

Investors' [illegible]

UK current account swings into surplus

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Britain's trading performance with the rest of the world [illegible] live up to the [illegible] latest balance of payments figures for August [illegible]

Although Britain's visible trade [illegible] narrowed in August to [illegible] from £350m in July and – including an estimated £160m surplus on invisibles – the current account swung from an £1[illegible] deficit to a £22m surplus, the improvement was largely due to oil trade or erratic items.

The underlying trend [illegible] exports and imports remains disappointing. Commenting for the first time this year on the issue, the Department of Trade and Industry [illegible] although monthly figures are erratic, the latest [illegible] indicate the underlying [illegible] of non-oil exports [illegible] is at a lower level than [illegible] of the year. The [illegible] imports also suggest [illegible] underlying level may have been rising in the last few months, the department adds.

The Government is believed [illegible] [illegible]

current account surplus forecast at Budget time is expected when the Chancellor's autumn statement is published. In the first eight months of the year the surplus on current account had reached only £298m.

Exports showed a [illegible] per cent improvement to £4,926m in August over the July level but this was almost entirely due to an exceptional £130m jump in unwrought silver exports and higher oil deliveries. Imports were £17m down on the previous month at £5,064m.

However, the quarterly trends, excluding oil and erratic items, paint a worrying picture for the Government. The volume of exports in the June-August periowas 2 per cent down on the previous three months, while imports excluding oil and erratics were 4 per cent up.

Exports to the United States, where the economy is growing fast, were one encouraging area [illegible] to the highest level since last November. In the last [illegible] months exports to the US have risen by 9.5 per cent compared with the previous three months.

Stone-Platt returning

By Andrew Cornelius

A part of Stone-Platt Industries, the engineering and textile machinery group which collapsed [illegible] months ago, is likely to return to the stock market next year.

Stone International, which was formed by management to buyout the Stone-Platt electrical division in Crawley, yesterday reported pretax profits of £4.6m for the year to May 31 and promptly declared that it would be seeking a full stock market listing late next year.

[illegible] the chief executive and one of five directors who mortgaged their homes for the buyout said that discussions with the company's advisers have already begun to establish the best timing for the flotation.

He said the latest figures justified the directors' decision to risk £275,000 of their own cash. Turnover in the year reached £64m and the company has a £62m order book today compared with £45m when it was bought from the receiver.

Under the terms of the buyout, which was organized by Candover Investments and Charterhouse Japhet, the directors and 30 other senior management people, will [illegible] per cent of Stone International's equity when the company returns to the market.

Other major shareholder include Electra Investment Trust, Globe Investment Trust and Investors in Industry.

New rules proposed by Lloyd's

By Our F[illegible]

The 28-man ruling council [illegible] Lloyd's of London has circulated details of the proposed guidelines which would mean much stricter appraisal of candidates before they are appointed as active underwriters within the insurance market.

The proposals are contained in a series of consultative documents which have been circulated to the 4,000 working members of the market as part of the move to modernize the self-regulatory mechanisms at Lloyd's. At a meeting last week, the Lloyd's council agreed on the need for tougher appraisal of underwriting candidates.

However, the council members were anxious that any assessment of candidates should not extend to judging the competence of individual underwriters.

Under the guidelines proposed by the Higgins working party which is reviewing the underwriting agency system at Lloyd's, candidates for positions as underwriters, and other key personnel, would be appraised by a special committee of council members who would judge whether the person was suitable

The guidelines als. contain recommendations on the preferred underwriting system which allows managing agents to prefer one syndicate over another either in writing risks, allocating expenses, or distributing reinsurance recoveries.

BP sale success nets [illegible] above target

By [illegible] Financial Correspondent

[illegible] highly successful completion yesterday of its latest sale of shares in British Petroleum.

The Bank of England announced yesterday that the striking price at which the shares have been sold had been set at 435p, comfortably above the minimum tender price of 405p at which the issue was underwritten 10 days ago.

This means the issue will have raised £565m when investors pay the second tranche of their two-part payment for the shares next January. After underwriting and other expenses estimated at £23m to £24m, the Government's net proceeds will be about £542m.

This compares with the Chancellor's original target for the BP [illegible] completion, he needs only another £300m to £350m to meet his total asset sales target of £1,250m this financial year.

The Treasury said last night that it was pleased by the outcome of the offer for sale.

A total of 130 million BP shares were on offer, and applications were received for 171.4 million shares at or above the striking price of 435p. This represented an oversubscription of 30 per cent.

Some investors bid more than 441p and 30 per cent of the shares went to small investors applying for fewer than 1,000 shares. As many as 1,270 BP employees also applied. Most applications were granted in full.

Interest hopes lift shares

WALL STREET

The New York market moved broadly higher in active trading yesterday as Wall Street cheered a drop in US money supply that could result in lower interest rates.

The Dow Jones, which shed 1.93 on Friday, was ahead 1.73 to 1,257.32 at 11 am but soon went into reverse. The NYSE index was up 0.20 to 98.27 and the price of an average share was up eight cents.

On the trading floor Chrysler was the most active NYSE listed issue, unchanged at 10¾, General Motors was down ⅛ to 74¾, Ford was up ⅛ to 65 and American Motors was unchanged at 8¼.

RCA was second on the active list, up ¼ to 33⅝. It has agreed to sell its C.I.T. Financial Unit to the manufacturers Hanover for $1.51b. Eastern Airlines, which dropped last week after the company asked employees to take pay cuts was third on the active list, down ⅛ to 5¼.

London soccer club seeks USM quote

'Second division' for QPR

By Michael Clark

Queens Park Rangers Football Club, the West London first division side, is seeking a listing for its shares on the Stock Exchange.

The club, headed by a former England international, Mr Terry Venables, as managing director, and businessman Mr Jim Gregory, as chairman, is hoping to raise £5m by a placing of about 50 per cent of the shares on the Unlisted Securities Market – the stock market's equivalent of the second division.

The move follows hard on the heels of a similar decision by North London rival Tottenham Hotspur, which is after a full stock market listing to help wipe out the club's debts of nearly £3m. Details of the Spur's offer for sale are expected later this week – possibly to coincide with the club's home game on Saturday against Nottingham Forest.

After the placing, QPR, which regained promotion to the first division last season, is expected to be valued at about £6m.

QPR is run by a private consortium of businessmen, including Mr Venables.

Yesterday Mr Venables remained guarded about the flotation. "It has been spoken of, but no decision has been made," he said.

Before one can be made, a new holding company will have to be formed to comply with the Football League's strict rules of dividend payments to shareholders. The new company will probably charge the club a management fee worked out on the annual profits.

The club is expected to earn pre-tax profits of around £500,000 this year, helped by an £80,000-a-year sponsorship deal with brewer Arthur Guinness, whose name has been emblazoned on the players' shirts. A similar figure is also expected from ground advertising.

QPR recently installed executive boxes on a leasehold basis and this is expected to yield further income.

The closure of the nearby White City stadium could also be good news for the club, because QPR could hold various non-football events.

The sudden influx of football clubs on the stock market is not necessarily good news for City analysts. For they have the job of working out what the shares are worth should clubs get relegated. Tottenham, languishing near the foot of the first division, has won only two more games this season since announcing its plans for the future.

QPR hit the headlines in the late 1960s when it gained promotion from the third to first division in two seasons and also won the League Cup at Wembley – the first third division side to do so.

More recently, the club has come to prominence by digging up its traditional grass pitch and replacing it with an artificial one. The move raised the eyebrows of both the Football League and other clubs, but it has resulted in cheaper upkeep and improved reliability for completing fixtures in bad weather.

City Editor's Comment

Giving the receiver a good name

In City mythology, the collapse of Stone-Platt Industries has firmly become the receivership that should never have been, the epitone of short-sighted financial considerations overcoming sensible industrial considerations.

But now a phoenix is rising from the ashes in the form of Stone International, essentially the electrical engineering division of Stone-Platt, bought by management from the receiver and now coming back to the Stock Exchange as an independent company.

If you neglect the abortive attempt to rescue Stone-Platt as a whole under new management – which is what the row was all about – it is a pleasing example of economist John Burton's contention that receiverships and liquidation should not be confused with wasteful closures of factories, and are, in fact, an essential and healthy part of the process of economic evolution.

Burton argues that all industrial policies are a waste of time, whether government is propping up old industries or second-guessing the market on new risks. This is a narrow interpretation of industrial policy which in practice can cover anything from tariffs and regional aid to tax relief for small companies.

Management in trouble

The argument against supporting failed organizations is much stronger. It is too easy for a management, whether private or public sector, to point to the difficulties where central funds can help in the course of re-organization, or catching up on a technology gap. There is sense in the foundry and special steel schemes for instance.

But in most cases, poor performance of larger companies can be laid at the door of management teams. It is the management that is in trouble, rather than simply its factories, because it has failed to cope with competition or to redeploy its resources

There is only a case for propping up unsuccessful managements or groups of companies where they have special but lop-sided virtues that can be built on.

With hindsight, the clear-est case for receivership as an industrial policy was surely British Leyland and its stricken predecessor British Motor Holdings.

Distortions in the system

The trouble with such clear thinking on one narrow subject, however, is that it runs into an inimical system of laws and business culture built up over decades by other distortions in the system.

The receivership laws, as the Cork Report pointed out, are simply not geared to modern needs. In America, companies like Continental Airlines can carry out reorganizations under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code without the disruption and bank- and taxman-oriented priorities involved here.

The Bank of England has evolved an informal British equivalent to Chapter 11 but it is hardly enough.

The occupational pension system has grown up in ways that penalize workers' savings if they lose their jobs. The growth of large companies and the long-term decline of self-employment added to the channelling of savings through institutions, have built up a climate unusually averse to risk. Only as wider-ranging changes are made to alter this climate will it be sensible to save all those millions on aid and subsidies and allow the State to withdraw to the sidelines.

**Picking Losers . . . ?* by John Burton, published by the Institute of Economic Affairs as Hobart Paper 99 at £2.

Car buyers' lottery

Customers of India's newest car makers are to take part in a computerized lottery which may allow them to take delivery of their vehicles by 1986.

Production at the Maruti factory, near Delhi, should reach 20,000 cars a year by the end of 1985. But already more than 135,000 orders have been placed by people who have seen the company's first pre-production model.

The metro-sized car based on a Suzuki model, has a three-cylinder engine and a mileage potential of over 60. In contrast, India's other popular car is based in the mid-Fifties Morris Cowley. It barely manages 20 miles a gallon and costs £6,000, twice as much as the new Maruti.

To ensure that orders are met as fairly as possible, Maruti has invested in a computer which will scramble orders at random and customers will be allocated a delivery number.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Travis and Arnold
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £4.1m (£2m)
Stated earnings 13.2p (6.8p)
Turnover £54.9m (£45.8m)
Net interim dividend 1.68p (1.4p)
Share price 328p

Galliford
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £2.9m (£3m)
Stated earnings 6.99p (7.11p)
Turnover £68.6m (£59.3m)

Raglan Property Trust
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £284,529 (£383,382)
Stated earnings 0.54p (1.15p)
Turnover £1.53m (£2.5m)
Net final dividend 0.75p (nil p)

Metal Ray Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £723,000 (£610,000)
Stated earnings 1.31p (1.10p)
Turnover £11.5m (£10.2m)
Net interim/dividend 0.67p (0.6363p)

Macdonald Martin Distilleries
Half-year to 30/6/83
Pretax profit £474,000 (£517,000)
Turnover £7.3m (£7.3mm)
Net interim dividend 3p (same)
Dividend payable 11/11/83

United Friendly Insurance
Half-year to 30/6/83
Premium income £46.6m (£45.8m)
Net interim dividend 4p (3.05p)

AC Cars
Half-year to 31/3/83
Pretax loss £98,000 (£163,000 profit)
Turnover £1.3m (£799,000m)
No interim dividend

Davenport Knitwear
Half-year to 30/6/83
Pretax profit £307,000 (£369,000)
No dividend)

● **Reed International** – The company has aquired Roman adhesives of the United States for £4m cash. The American company makes wallpaper adhesives and has moved into other DIY products. Reeds intends to incorporate Roman into its Polycell subsidiary. It will provide a basis for Polycell's expansion into the US market.

● **Taddale Investments** – The USA industrial holding company has announced that it is cutting its offer for Branon, the oil services to construction engineers, by half. Following recent talks, where the financial circumstances of Brandon were revealed, the takeover terms have been cut to one Taddale ordinary share or 30p cash for every one Branon share.

● **Extent Corp** – The privately-owned company of the Tringham family and the Norwich Union Life Insurance, has agreed to acquire 50.08 per cent of Helical Bar, the steel stockholders. An unconditional cash offer of 65p a share is being made for the outstanding stock. On the stock exchange, Helical shares jumped 10p to 88p a share. The offer values Helical at £1.9m.

● **Chloride Group** – The company announced yesterday a new car battery which it claims has 20 per cent more power, is 20 per cent lighter than normal and will fit most cars compared with the 18 different batteries needed for the present car makes. The battery will cost £50.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Dream founders on shaky territory

Nobody – except the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party – could wish to be in the Governor of Hongkong's shoes at the moment. Some reassuring noises, backed more substantially by a sharp three-point rise in interest rates, injected a semblance of stability into the colony's affairs yesterday but the illusion will prove hard to maintain.

Under the pressure of a probable return to Chinese rule the colony is awakening rudely from the dream world of recent years. For too long business continued as though China and the "unequal" treaties did not exist. But now the penalty is being paid.

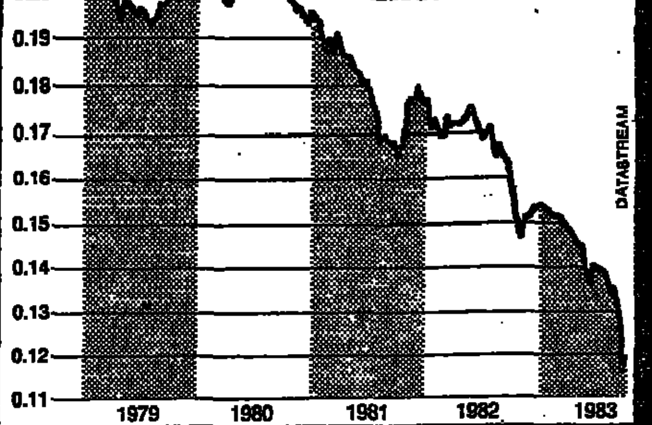
So high could the cost be, in fact, that both Hong and local Chinese alike must comtemplate the possibility of effective incorporation into the People's Republic being brought forward from the current date of 14 years hence.

The overriding consideration now is that deep and prolonged uncertainty, constant pressure on the Hongkondollar from both currency flights and disposals of shares, accompanied by the departure of skilled workers, could corrode the colony's fundamentally healthy economy to the extent that it may be worth little to anybody.

These fears are closer to home than the extreme nervousness of the markets – partly and rightly put down to wild speculation – would suggest. A weaker currency will combine unhappily with inflation already forecast at 16 per cent to push up prices.

The gain in competitiveness in key markets such as the United States and West Germany will be offset by questions about the reliability of supply and the willingness of Hongkong businessmen to invest their foreign earnings in the colony.

Nevertheless, there are some measures the Government can take in the short-term to reduce the panic. It can try to correct the outstanding fact that the Hongkong dollar is backed by nothing by allowing the note issuing banks to buy foreign currencies for the currency reserve.



It can also persuade investors in the vital property companies that they will not be expropriated lock, stock and barrel tomorrow. But the respite is likely to be only temporary. How can this state of affairs continue for 14 years?

Link House

Link House Publications
Year to 30.6.83.
Pretax profit £6.4m (£5.6m)
Turnover £28.2m (£26.2m)
Net total dividend 13.9p (12.3p)
Share price 481 up 5p

Exchange & Mart, the weekly advertising periodical, has once again proved the mainstay for its owners, Link House Publications. Its huge profits of £7.4m, helped by a cover price and advertising rate increase, propped up losses from magazine and books and the group's communications interest which provided services to Prestel viewdata customers but closed this year.

The books and magazine divisions should return to profit by December. This is almost entirely due to cut backs and changes internally.

Even so, a 23 per cent increase in group pretax profits in the half year to last December has slowed to a 13 per cent rise for the whole 12 months. Shareholders are rewarded with a similar percentage increase in the total dividend which is covered 1.8 times by attributable profit.

With a strong cash flow business like *Exchange & Mart* Link has not had trouble increasing the dividend payments sicne it was first made public in 1979. But it now has to make some strong strategic decisions on the sources of future profits.

Much of the future direction of the company lays with Mr Clifford Jakes, the group managing director, who took over three months ago.

A lot of his time is taken up with finding a new fourth leg for the group. Broadly he is looking at communications, leisure and advertising. All three are fashionable and may carry high risks for new entrants.

The group is not interested in going into cable television, although it has ideas that it might make some videos for its consumption.

Link may also add to its magazine titles. It failed to move swiftly into the fashion for computer magazines and instead soldiered on with titles like *Do It Yourself*, *Custom Car* and *Hi-Fi News*.

Talk of expansion plans may well overlook the attractions of Link House itself. At yesterday's 481p, it is capitalized at £57.7m. It might prove a sizeable chunk to swallow, but with most of the in-house problems tackled and cash of £7.25m in the bank, the group might tempt one of the larger publishing houses.

Cons. Gold

Recent profits notwithstanding, Consolidated Gold Fields has experienced a run of bad luck epitomized by yesterday's news that talks with Ingersoll Rand to sell Skytop Brewster have folded.

Other negotiations with several American and other companies, all outside the mining industry, are under way, but in the present state of the oil industry, which Skytop supplies, it would seem prudent to allow Gold Fields the full two years and £87m it set aside for the disposal of this unfortunate property.

No doubt the management will eventually find someone willing to pay the price – the talks with Ingersoll foundered on the shares of sales of inventories and leasing the Conroe plant – but the episode lingers as a reminder of Gold Field's attempts to expand outside its normal business.

At the time the move seemed reasonable enough, and one cannot rule out the possibility of some supporter of the new and more restricted strategy suffering the same fate as did Mr David Lloyd-Jacob.

The question remains whether the three legs of Gold Fields of South Africa, Amey Roadstone (surely a departure from the mainstream vindicated by its profits), and the American mining and industrial interests is the right combination.

Parker Knoll

Parker Knoll
Year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £3.1m (£2m)
Stated earnings 27.4p (17.7p)
Turnover £38.4m (£34.9m)
Net final dividend 6p making 8.5p (7.5p)
Share price 214p, up 6p. Yield 6%
Dividend payable 5.11.83

Parker Knoll continued the improvement it showed at the halfway stage by achieving a 55 per cent increase in pretax profits to £3.1m for the year to July 31.

However, the furniture and textiles group was again held back by continuing losses at Nathan Furniture, the cabinet company which has been a drain on resources since it was acquired in 1981. Losses at Nathan were virtually halved over the year to £764,000 after drastic rationalization which prompted the closure of the Worcester factory (causing a £74,000 extraordinary loss).

More than 70 products were also introduced during the year and 80 taken out of production at Nathan. This should boost sales this year, but probably not enough to bring the division back to profit in the forseeable future.

Elsewhere, the group had fared better, with the K. Raymakers curtain velvet weaving busness increasing its continuation to profits from £677,00 to £751,00. The investment of £500,000 in new facilities at Raymakers will further improve profits in the division by adding 16 per cent to capacity in a full year.

Parker Knoll furniture division, which specializes in the manufacture of upholstery, also improved trading profits from £1.4m to £1.7m, and Parker Knoll Textiles, the fabrics business, increased trading profits fron £1.2m to £1.3m.

The overall trading climate was helped last autumn by an increase in consumer demand which continued into 1983. But during the last quarter of the financial year some hesitancy crept into the market and the group now finds it difficult to predict the outcome this year.

Lower interest rates would help. So to, would a switch in the emphasis of consumer demend away from videos and Continental holidays towards upmarket furniture of the kind produced by Parker Knoll.

The key to the future is the continuing emphasis on quality and service and the speed with which Nathan can be turned round.

At 214p, the shares sell on a fairly high p/e of 13.7, but the yield is more in line with the market.

Saatchi US quote will raise £25m

Saatchi & Saatchi, one of the world's top 10 advertising agents, plans to raise about £25m by having its shares quoted on Wall Street.

The group, advertising agency to the Conservative Party and British Airways, announced it would buy New York advertising agency McCaffreyt and McCall for $10m down with a possible $5m over the next two years depending on the US agency's performance.

Saatchi & Seatchi was filing statements with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. The shares are expected to be taken up by a nationwide group of American investing institutions managed by Morgan Stanley and Co.

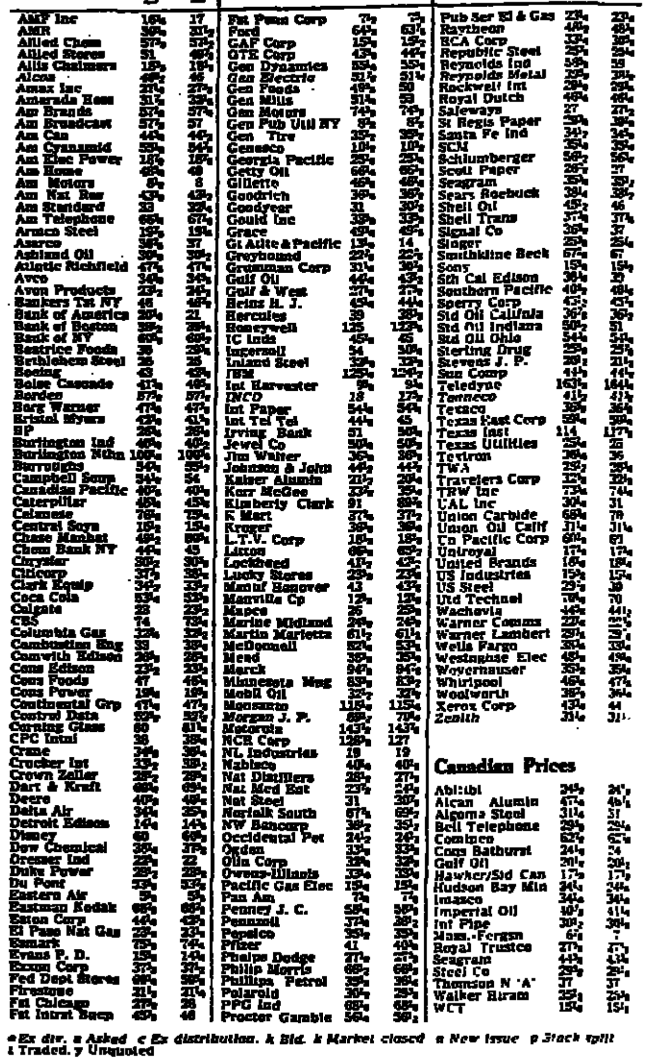
The issue is expected to be close to last night's closing price in London of 520p. At that level the issue, which will increase Saatchi's issued share capital by 20 per cent, would raise £25m ($37m).

In the nine months to the end of June 1983, Saatchi reports a 106 per cent rise in pretax profits to £8.462m with an earnings per share increase of 32 per cent from 14.2p to 18.8p and an operating margin increase of 1.85 per cent in the nine month period.

The new shares will not rank for the final dividend which will be paid on profits earned in the 12 months ending this Friday.

In the half-year to the end of last March, Saatchi earned more than doubled pretax profits to £4.83m. Recent forecasts from Phillips & Drew, the stockbrokers, suggest that full year pretax profits could be £10.5m rising to £12.6m next year.

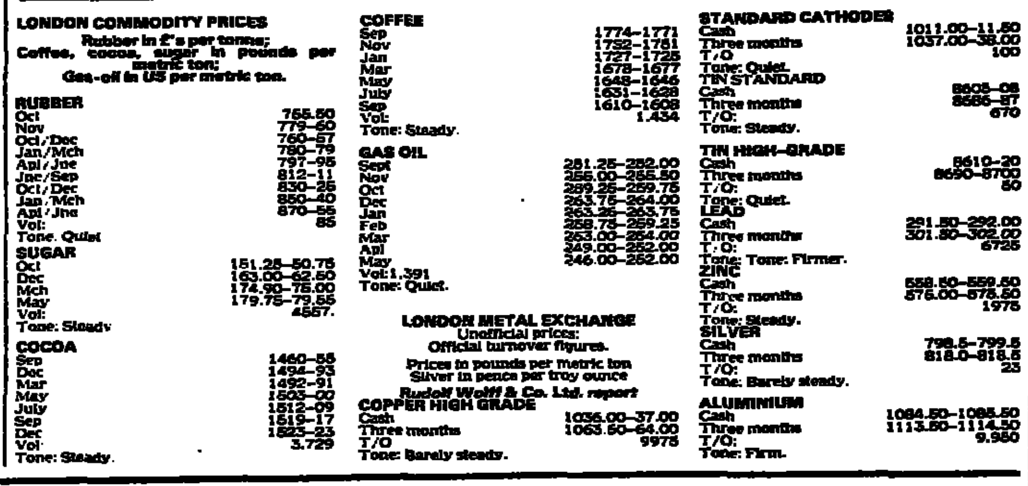
WALL STREET



	Sept 23	Sept 22		Sept 23	Sept 22		Sept 23	Sept 22
AMF Inc	16¾	17	Fst Penn Corp	7½	7½	Pub Ser El & Gas	23¼	23¼
AMR	36¾	37½	Ford	64¾	63⅞	Raytheon	48¾	48¾
Allied Chem	57⅞	57½	GAF Corp	15¾	15½	RCA Corp	33¾	36¾
Allied Stores	51	49½	GTE Corp	43⅞	44½	Republic Steel	25½	25¼
Allis Chalmers	15⅞	18¼	Gen Dynamics	55¼	55¼	Reynolds Ind	59⅜	59
Alcoa	46½	46	Gen Electric	51½	51¼	Reynolds Metal	35⅜	35¼
Amax Inc	27¼	27⅞	Gen Foods	49⅜	50	Rockwell Int	29¼	29¼
Amerada Hess	31⅞	33¼	Gen Mills	51¼	53	Royal Dutch	46¾	46¼
Eastern Air	5¾	5⅞	Pan Am	7¼	7¼	Imasco	34¼	34¼
Evans P. D.	15⅜	14¾	Phelps Dodge	27½	27⅞	Royal Trustco	27⅞	27⅞
Exxon Corp	37⅜	37⅜	Philip Morris	68½	68½	Seagram	44⅜	43¼
Firestone	21¼	21¼	Polaroid	30¼	29⅜	Thomson N 'A'	37	37
Fst Chicago	27⅞	28	PPG Ind	68⅜	68⅜	Walker Hiram	25½	25¼
Fst Intrst Bncp	45⅜	46	Procter Gamble	56¼	56½	WCT	15¾	15½

*Ex div. a Asked c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed n New issue p Stock split t Traded. y Unquoted

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

RUBBER
Oct 765.50
Nov 779–60
Oct/Dec 760–57
Tone: Quiet

SUGAR
Oct 151.25–50.75
Dec 163.00–62.50
Mch 174.90–75.00
May 179.75–79.55
Vol: 4557.
Tone: Steady

COCOA
Sep 1460–58
Dec 1494–93
Mar 1492–91
May 1503–00
July 1512–09
Sep 1519–17
Dec 1523–23
Vol 3.729
Tone: Steady.

COFFEE
Sep 1774–1771
Nov 1752–1781
Jan 1727–1725
Mar 1678–1677
May 1648–1646
July 1631–1628
Sep 1610–1608
Vol: 1.434
Tone: Steady.

GAS OIL
Apl 249.00–252.00
May 246.00–252.00
Vol: 1,391
Tone: Quiet.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE
Cash 1036.00–37.00
Three months 1063.50–64.00
T/O 9975
Tone: Barely steady.

STANDARD CATHODES
Cash 1011.00–11.50
Three months 1037.00–38.00
T/O 100
Tone: Quiet.

TIN STANDARD
Cash 8605–08
Three months 8686–87
T/O: 670
Tone: Steady.

ZINC
Cash 558.50–559.50
Three months 576.00–578.50
T/O: 1975
Tone: Steady.

SILVER
Cash 798.5–799.5
Three months 818.0–818.5
T/O: 23
Tone: Barely steady.

ALUMINIUM
Cash 1084.50–1085.50
Three months 1113.50–1114.50
T/O: 9.950
Tone: Firm.

NICKEL
Cash 3204–3205
Three months 3286–3287
T/O: 350
Tone: Steady.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.
Oct 416.00–417.00
Nov 419.00–421.00
Dec 422.60–422.90
Jan 424.60–427.90
Feb 429.80–430.80
Mar 432.80–434.50
Volume 651
Tone: Easier.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION:
Average fatstock prices at representative markets on September 26:
GB: Cattle. 94.70p per kg lw (−0.67).
GB: Sheep. 126.26p per kg est d c w (−6.31).
GB: Pigs. 80.80p per kg lw (−0.45).

England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 9.4 per cent. ave. price. 94.47p (−0.67).
Sheep nos. up 1.6 per cent. ave. price. 128.15p (−5.68).
Pig nos. down 2.9 per cent. ave. price. 80.83p (−0.42).

Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 7.2 per cent. ave. price. 95.86p (−0.18).
Sheep nos. down 3.9 per cent. ave. price. 119.41p (−8.83).
Pig nos. up 15.7 per cent. ave. price. 76.88p (−2.34).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	9½ %
Citibank Savings	†10¾ %
Consolidated Crds	9½ %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

† Mortgage Base Rate.
● 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

APPOINTMENTS

Chairman named at RTZ Cement

Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation: Mr D. A. Streatfeild, at present secretary of RTZ is to be chairman of RTZ Cement from next Monday in succession to Mr J. D. Birkin, who is now deputy chief executive of RTZ. Mr F. S. Wigley is to be secretary of RTZ and Mr L. A. Broder deputy secretary, also from next Monday.

Rexmore: Mr Norman Rosenblatt has become a director.

Standard Industrial Group: Mr Kevin Lomax has been appointed managing director.

Yamaichi International (Europe): Mr B. M. A. Moriarty has become chief executive Eurobond sales and associate director of the company which is a subsidiary of Yamaichi Securities, Tokyo. Three associate directors have also been appointed: Mr R. J. Demeza, responsible for institutional equity sales, Mr J. C. O'Donnell, corporate finance and syndication and Mr J. H. B. Smith, financial operations and personnel.

Courtaulds: Mr G. Maitland Smith, the chief executive and deputy chairman of Sears Holdings, has been appointed a non-executive director of Courtaulds in succession to Mr J. A. Gardiner.

National Westminster Bank: Mr Roger Flemington is to be general manager of the premises division in succession to Mr F. G. Bonnie who retires at the end of next March.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co: Mr Ron Lis has been made a senior executive in London of the international company finance division.

SAFT (UK): Mr Fred Matthews has become director – consumer products division SAFT MAZDA. He will be seconded to SAFT MAZDA as general manager.

Fletcher McNeece Partnership: Mr Robert Clark has been appointed chairman. He will shortly retire as chief executive to the Design Coucil in Scotland and will take up his new post on December 1.

J. Aron & Co (UK): Mr Neil Newitt has been named as managing director and Mr Kevin Ryan as a director. Mr Newitt replaces Mr John Maltby who now assumes responsibility for gold trading for J. Aron & Co in New York. Mr Ryan will be responsible for coffee trading in London.

Bendix Automation: Mr Jean-Philippe Geffroy has been named vice president, marketing and business development.

Duchess and a bishop help a stylish showman with a tailormade strategy for selling to the wealthy

Hard marketing behind the high gloss

Britain's exporters, so long the target of exhortation, have been trebly hit by North Sea oil, the high pound and the world slump. Now we are looking to exporters again to sustain recovery. In the first of a 3 part series on the trials and tribulations of a special breed, JOHN LAWLESS profiles John Packer of Reid & Taylor.

Shortly before 8pm on October 4, Mr John Packer will greet his guest of honour, the Duchess of Gloucester, at a banquet in London's Guildhall.

A band of the Coldstream Guards will welcome 650 other guests. They will be led in procession by masters of three City of London livery companies, through corridors lined by 30 pikemen of the Honourable Artillery Company, to a fanfare played by trumpeters from the Army School of Music, Kneller Hall.

Grace will be said by the Bishop of Wakefield (Mr Packer's home town), and then sung by the Williams Singers.

During dinner, a different Coldstream Guards band will play a Noel Coward selection and the regimental marches of the principal guests; after which the opera singer, Miss Linda Efther Gray, will sing *Land of Hope and Glory* and *Rule, Britannia.*

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Cecil Parkinson, will make a speech, before the evening's musical entertainment is concluded by a presentation in the courtyard by a mounted band of the Blues and Royals.

As the guests depart, the bells of St Lawrence Jewry will peel – and the latest sales drive by a company, which employs only 100 workers and has only 30 customers, will come to an end.

Mr Packer is the man behind this export extravaganza.

The only thing more extraordinary than the occasion itself is the fact that he is managing director of a company in a sector of British industry that has been engulfed by cheap imports and renowned for its lack of imaginative marketing: the textile trade.

Reid & Taylor – with a mill in the Scottish border town of Langholm, 20 miles from Carlisle – has survived because, as it unashamedly proclaims, it makes the "world's most expensive twist suitings".

"If you are selling the world's finest jewellery, you would be foolish not to present it in the very best showcase," says Mr Packer. "This event is our showcase, and it is preceded by a fashion show at the Mansion House, lent by the Lord Mayor of London.

"Our 30 customers will be there, and they will have brought their best customers with them. It is like a gathering of the clan – a wearing of a Reid & Taylor suit is not obligatory. It is just good taste."

Unlike most of the textile trade, Reid & Taylor consciously links itself with designers. "Those participating in the show are the best: Caroline Charles, Roland Klein, Sheridan Barnett, Bruce Oldfield, Lanvin, Hanae Mori, Charlie Allen, David Hicks, Tom Gilbey and Tommy Nutter. In addition, clothes from the autumn collections of DAKs-Simpson, Magee, Chester Barrie and Dunhill will be shown."

Before, at the Mermaid Theatre, in conjuction with the International Wool Secretariat, there will be a conference to examine economic and industrial trends in the textile world and to predict fashion to the end of the century.

Reid & Taylor's philosophy is that it is possible to combine good work and hard sales – but it is a lot easier if there is more than a little sumptuous pleasure involved.

"And the publicity, of course, doesn't hurt," says Mr Packer. "Japanese television will be filming the whole event for a two-hour show, and we did a programme previously with Russell Harty.

"How do you cost out a two hour programme? £2m? £3m? £4m? I have no idea – but if you added up all the coverage we receive in the media around the world, it must be the cheapest advertising budget ever."

Reid & Taylor's customers have a direct interest in what is on display. "I visit most of them three times a year," Mr Packer says, "travelling for three months out of every 12 and always virtually on the same dates each year. I can tell when I'm going to be, say in Japan within two days every year for the next 10 years.



Material world: Mr Packer believes in selling in lavish style

> Reid & Taylor's philosophy is that it is possible to combine good work and hard sales – but it is a lot easier if there is more than a little sumptuous pleasure involved.

"We discuss in great detail what their requirements are going to be . But even after the fashion show, they may say: 'I need a little more yellow in that cloth' or whatever."

Reid & Taylor became the Rolls-Royce of the woollen cloth manufacturers only because it realized – long before the British Overseas Trade Board began playing a favourite and, for too many exporting companies, a haunting theme tune – that "quality sells".

It built an up-market fortress in the depression of the 1930's. But next month's razzamatazz of royalty and riches is not the reward for the foresight of a half – century ago. It is all part of a continuous rebuilding of the ramparts.

Mr Packer stages such events every two years. Previous locations have included a palace on the Grand Canal in Venice, when a full orchestra, with 17th-century costumes and instruments, was flown in, champagne cellars in Rheims and a German schloss.

The events go back to Beirut's safe days of 1969, when a chef at the Phoenecia Hotel managed to get one of the 400 tickets – and had another 1,000 printed, which he sold at £10 a time. "When we arrived," recalls Mr Packer, "the police were out with dutbin lids and batons and 1,400 Lebanese ladies, some quite ample, were trying to get into the theatre with a determination that a lemming set on suicide couldn't equal".

But who picks up the £250,000 bills?

Reid & Taylor, is a small part of Allied Textiles, being one of six companies in its fine-products division, and the group pays some, but only some, of the money. As cash managers, the group directors are delighted, says Allied Textiles chief executive, Mr Russell Smith, to chip in half towards Reid & Taylor's expenses.

But that sum Mr Packer gradually reveals, is nothing like half of £250,000. For 65 other companies are so convinced that they can add to their already-glittering images by associating themselves with the Guildhall banquet that they are paying two-thirds of the costs.

Rolls-Royce will be chauffeuring guests in four cars. Garrards will have millions of pounds worth of gold jewelry on display. Tie-makers, feather-suppliers and even purveyors of up-market underpants are also involved.

What is more, Reid & Taylor's guests are paying their own travelling expenses: 100 from West Germany (35 per cent of sales, which are worth even more because, as Mr Packer delightedly notes, "there are some excellently large gentlemen in Bavaria, who require 4¼ metres for a suit, not the usual 3½"); 40 from Japan (10 per cent of sales) and so on.

Mr Packer says that his cloth sells for between £12 and £90 a metre, and his company has been profitable every year since Allied Textiles bought it in 1964, even though times have been getting tougher.

Although other parts of the fine products division make articles as diverse as soft furnishings, carpets and cloth interiors for the classier mass-produced cars, Allied Textiles chief executive Mr Smith, say that Reid & Taylor is used as "a flagship" for the whole group.

"If you have somebody in the family who is noteworthy it rubs off on the brothers and cousins."

His products, he says are "for the self-indulgent, for people who don't need to ask the price". There are even those, he admits, who pay more than they need to for the cloth in the hope of getting invited to dine.

Mr Packer does not believe in maintaining a London office. When he is there on business, sometimes accompanied by his family, he stays at the Ritz (where a two-bedroom suite costs more than £200 a night).

But according to Mr Smith, "John Packer is more valuable to me marketing from the Ritz, in Paris or wherever. I can get other people to watch the looms."

Hongkong dominates the Far East. But outside of Japan, Reid & Taylor's sales in that region are no more than 5 per cent of its total output of 85,000 suit lengths a year. Belgian buyers sell on into France and take between 12 and 15 per cent, whereas Italy take 4 per cent.

The great disappointment is that Reid & Taylor has never cracked the US market. "We are destroyed by a tariff of 42½ per cent in a country where textile makers of our quality are non-existent," Mr Packer says.

His lobbying of governments is, of course, highly unusual. "Jim Callaghan said he would see what he could do when he was Prime Minister. I made up a length of cloth with the initials J.C. woven finely into it.

"We also made another length of cloth for his opposite number in the White House, Mr Jimmy Carter. "I don't know whether he was moved to act, but I believe the tariff came down from 47½ per cent a little while later."

The company's success is based entirely on the belief that, even if the customer cares desperately about the quality, it matters not a fig unless he or she demands to feel the width – by name.

Few other textile companies have ever managed to leapfrog wholesalers and tailors to impose such an awareness of the product on their ultimate customers. That is why Reid & Taylor can claim only 30 direct customers all in the trade – though it has won the devotion of many more.

> "The company's products are for the self-indulgent, for people who don't need to ask the price. Some pay more than they need to in the hope of getting invited to dine".

It is an exceptional exporter (with 87 per cent of sales abroad), and Mr Packer has been its sole salesman since taking over as managing director, at the age of 32, in 1967.

He had joined, three years before, as assistant to Mr Robbie Scott Hay, who established Reid & Taylor's reputation in the 1930s by reducing his several hundred customers to the most valued 14 worldwide – and by intriguing the public with annual themes for new designs.

Mr Packer's business-style is dedicated to making a purchase a pleasure, though he is very traditional about how business should be done.

The fact that it is now possible to buy a £470 suit made of Reid & Taylor cloth off-the-peg emphasizes how the Langholm mill moves with tastes and times. Its looms also make styles of cloth – incorporating fibres such as mink, ermine, chinchilla, sable or just "common or garden cashmere" into the finest Merino wools – to catch the eye of the top men who often want what are called "matched separates"

Women now purchase 10 per cent of Reid & Taylor's cloth, and that figure is growing. But a drive for further revenue growth has led to the company starting to trade on the cachet of its name, a tactic exploited by French fashion houses, but rarely done here. It is licensing accessory-makers to produce under the Reid & Taylor label.

"It could extend to anything that has connotations of expense and luxury," says Mr Packer. "We shall be launching a Reid & Taylor fragrance – an eau de toilette for men, which will sell for £8 a bottle (made in conjunction with a former owner of Goya)."

Mr Packer received the OBE in last summer's Birthday Honour's list. But the thing which may eventually distinguish him most as one of Britain's great export marketing innovators had its beginnings only this month. For the first time ever, six Scottish mills (not including Langholm) joined together to take the largest national stand at the New York Yarn Fair.

Such a thing would have been unthinkable in the days when the knitwear manufacturers of Hawick did not speak to the spinners and weavers of Galashiels.

Although Scottish woollen firms have fared dramatically better than their English counterparts – to move from a 7 per cent share of the British industry in 1977 to 20 per cent today – many have not survived. In 1960, 91 mills were grouped in the National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers. Today it is 45

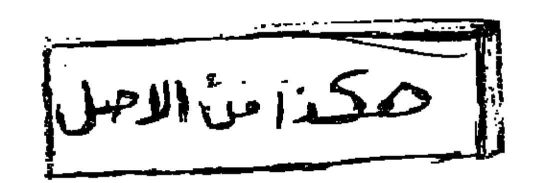
Next January, five trade organizations (including such people as the knitwear makers) will group themselves into the newly-titled Scottish Wool Industry. Its primary task is to market stylishly and aggressively a corporate identity for the Scottish wool industry worldwide.

And it is no coincidence that 18 months ago NASWM acquired a new president who has been the driving force behind the idea. It was, of course, Mr John Packer.

Tomorrow: System X

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A & M Hire 10p Ord (a)	23
Aaronite Group 25p Ord (115a)	141
BP 25p Ord (435*)	210
Central Independent Tv 50p N.V.Ord (a)	168
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	148
DPCE Holdings 5p Ord (*)	226–2
Flextech 10p Ord (14a)	166–4
Freshbake Foods 5p Ord (60a)	69
Mammet Hldgs 10p Ord (63a)	71
Metal Sciences 2.5p Ord (11a)	31
PCT Group 10p Ord (150a)	160
Peel Hldgs 25p Ord (210)	196
Rayford Supreme 25p Ord (205a)	226–2
Real Time Control 5p Ord (148a)	211–2
SCUSA $0.01 (85a)	103–1
Southern Business Leasing 10p Ord (85a)	99
Technology for Business 10p Ord (100a)	80
Thermal Scientific 25p Ord (83a)	90

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
104¾	96½	Exch	13½%	1983	100⁹⁄₁₆	..	13.426	9.003
101⅞	91¾	Exch	10%	1983	100⁹⁄₃₂	..	9.989	9.124

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

BP drains equity cash

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Sept 19, Dealings end, Sept 30. Contango Day, Oct 3. Settlement Day, Oct 10.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, must have been extremely pleased with his efforts yesterday. At the close of business on the stock market he had raised nearly £1.6bn for the Government without even breaking into a sweat.

But for those dealers suffering a bad bout of indigestion, it must have looked a different picture altogether. No sooner had they waived Government's sale of £550m-worth of shares in BP a prosperous and fond farewell than they were faced with dipping into their pockets even deeper to meet the Government's latest fund-raising exercise.

The Government broker has used the market's percent strength to announce another £1,000m of short tap Treasury 9¾ per cent convertible 1988 at a minimum tender price of £96.50.

Investors will pay £30 down, with the remainder due by December 5.

The Bank of England was again in no rush to cut interest rates. At the longer end of the market, rises of up to 75p were maintained, and on the foreign exchange the pound rose 0.2 cents to $1.5035.

But all the excitement surrounding the BP issue seemed to leave the rest of the equity market drained. Shares of BP closed unchanged at 436p, after 440p. The partly-paid new shares opened at 212p after being struck at 435p. At one stage, they hit 220p before ending the day at 206p.

Shares of Fleet Holdings, owner of the Daily *and* Sunday Express *and* Daily Star, *held steady at 125p yesterday, despite the chairman's cautious remarks in the annual report. The report made no mention of the success that the group is encountering with its Millionaire's Club in the* Daily *and* Sunday Express. *The promotion is thought to have added 500,000 a day to circulation levels. Bad news for its rival Daily Mail Trust, unchanged at 735p.*

Elsewhere in blue chips, scattered falls were seen in Boots, down 4p at 159p, GEC 6p at 19p, Imperial Group 3p at 116p, Marks & Spencer 2p at 211p, and Vickers at 113p.

It all succeeded in depressing the *FT* Index, which closed 4.4 down at 702.5 – much to the surprise of many dealers who fancied the market would take-off immediately the BP issue was out of the way.

Brewery shares lost an early lead on reports that a new round of price rises was in the pipeline. Allied-Lyons rose 1p to 145p, after 145p, Bass 5p to 352p, after 328p, Grand Metropolitan was unchanged at 327p, as was Scottish & Newcastle on 95p and Whitbread 'A' on 136p, after 137p.

BSR International, the electronic components group with big interests in the Far East, continued to lose ground on fears for the future of Hongkong. Last week, Mr Bill Wylie, chairman of BSR, pointed out that the group should be reatively unharmed by the collapse in confidence in the colony. But BSR closed 15p down at 143p.

Profit-taking also lopped 12p from Eagle Star at 468p, after recent speculation that the German group Allianz, with 29 per cent of the shares, was about to sell its stake to another party ready to make a bid.

Dealings in PCT Group, the heavy lifting and power tool group made an encouraging start in first-time dealings. The 1 million shares were placed at 150p by brokers Philip & Drew, compared with an opening price yesterday of 160p – a 10p permium.

Porter Chadburn, the brewery and marine engineer, came withing a whisker of its year's high yesterday, climbing 14p to 92p on renewed bid talk. G M Firth, with 25 per cent of the company, is tipped as the most likely candidate. But last night, Mr Ian Wasserman, chairman of Firth, said: "Nothing to do with me. It's the first I have heard of it".

On the Unlisted Securities Market, shares of Memory Computer, Ireland's largest computer group, slipped 3p to 265p after a large placing of shares. Two brokers, Simon & Coates and J. E. Davy, have placed 1.17 million shares with clients at 235p a share. This placing represents about 18.9 per cent of the issued capital and will raise Ir £3.14m (£2.47m).

The board intends to use the money to pay off some bank borrowings, to increase working capital and to fund continuing growth. A sum of Ir £523,000 will also pay for the group's acquisition of the Olivetti computer business from the Bryan S. Ryan Group.

Shares of Checkers Stores were suspended at 280p after the suspension of its dealings on the Johannesburg stock exchange. Checkers is part of the Kirsh Group and was suspended with the group's five other subsidiary companies.

Suter, the hairdressing, refrigeration and air-conditioning group, headed by Mr David Abele, the former BL director, has increased its stake in Francis Industries, 3p higher at 56p, to 800,000 shares or 7.2 per cent of the equity. Suter closed unchanged at 70p and Francis Industries was 3p higher at 56p.

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
416	136	Ass News	378	..	14.9	3.9	17.8
93	49½	Ass Paper	89	r –2	6.0b	6.7	6.9
85	54	Atkins Bros	81	..	7.1	8.8	41.1
160	77	Attwoods PLC	144	+1	2.9	2.0	25.9
57	25	Ault & Wiborg	38	+2	1.2	3.1	12.7
24	7	Aurora PLC	10	+1	..	..	..
12	9	Do 9% Cnv Pref	9	..	1.3	14.3	..
59	20	Automotive Pd	36	● ..	0.7	2.0	..
137	67	Avon Rubber	121	+2	1.4	1.2	..
184¾	85¾	B.A.T. Ind	148	–1	10.2	6.9	4.6
43	22	BBA Grp	34	..	2.5	7.3	15.7

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
260	178	Hall M.	248	..	8.8	3.5	12.1
242	180	Hallite	233	..	16.4	7.1	7.3
123	62¾	Halma PLC	115	–1	1.9	1.6	24.9
14¼	8¾	Hampson Ind	13	..	1.1b	8.2	12.3
61	21	Hanimex Corp	30	..	..e	..	4.2
178	37	Hanover Inv	178	..	2.6	1.5	41.1
244	91½	Hanson Trust	219	..	6.9b	3.1	17.4
97	44	Hargreaves Grp	83	+1	5.7	6.9	9.4
344	143½	Harris Q'nsway	296	..	8.1	2.7	18.6
787	437	Harrison Cros	762	+12	44.3	5.8	36.4
103	52	Hartwells Grp	84	..	6.3	7.5	6.2

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
183	113	Molins	123	+2	11.3	9.2	5.2
147	54	Monk A.	115	..	8.6	7.5	4.8
9	4	Montecatini	9	..	...	..	..
50	18	Montfort Knit	39	..	..	..	..
110½	66	More O'Ferrall	68	..	4.2	6.2	10.9
129	76	Morgan Cruc	120	..	10.2	8.5	24.8
243	152	Moss Bros	243	..	5.1	2.1	22.8
248	175½	Mowlem J.	184	+2	15.0b	8.2	7.7
195	110	Muirhead	142	+6	3.7	4.0	12.7
145½	96	NSS News	100	..	4.1	4.1	9.0
26¾	17¾	Nabisco	£26¾	..	148	5.5	10.7

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
245	81	Sunlight Serv	225	h –10	6.3	2.8	12.7
305	246	Superdrug	260	+5	5.0b	1.9	30.8
45	17	Sutcliffe S'man	31	..	..e	..	13.8
72	23	Suter Elec	70	..	2.5	3.6	..
159½	62	Swire Pacific 'A'	98	+7	..	..	..
T — Z							
17¼	13¾	TDK	15	+½	9.2	0.6	25.0
182	90	TI Group	134	–4	10.7	8.0	..
166	14	TACE	114	..	4.3	3.8	38.3

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
230	129	Murray Glend	228	● +2	4.5	2.0	..
119	68	Murray N'thn	119	+1	2.9	2.4	..
116	63	Do 'B'	116	+2	..	..	..
88⅝	50⅝	Murray West	85	+1½	2.7b	3.2	..
85	48⅝	Do 'B'	51	+1	..	..	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
166	78	Marshalls Hfx	153	..	8.6	5.6	8.9
266	125	Martin News	161	..	8.6	5.3	7.2
288	213	Martonair	233	..	11.4	4.9	13.9
172	90	Matthews B.	154	● ..	7.9	5.1	5.4
95	59	May & Hassell	91	..	5.4	6.0	6.9
68	53	Medminster	53	..	5.9	11.1	9.5
388	215	Menzies J.	298	..	7.7	2.6	10.4
268	140	Metal Box	248	..	16.5	6.7	9.9
58	33½	Metalrax	51	+1	3.0	5.9	12.3
168	56	Meyer Int	152	+1	5.4	3.5	12.3
68	24	Midland Ind	25	..	3.7	14.8	9.5
167	82	Milletts Leis	155	..	9.9	6.4	..
137	31	Mining Supplies	36	+2	0.1	0.4	..
55	31½	Mitchell Cotts	39½	–½	5.2	13.1	10.9
56	17	Moben Grp	28	● +1	0.4	1.3	8.0
30	17	Modern Eng	26	–2	..	..	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
435	318	Smiths Ind	420	–1	15.7	3.7	11.8
124	44	Smurfit	119	+1	5.3	4.4	15.9
53	24½	Snia Viscosa	48	..	..	..	..
41	14	Solicitors Law	38	..	..●	..	..
685	260	Sotheby P.B.	685	..	0.1	..	48.9
216	138½	Spirax-Sarco	190	..	7.1b	3.8	15.1
56	14	Staffs Potts	49	● ..	0.0	..	..
119	86	Stag Furniture	100	..	7.1	7.1	27.0
82	49	Stakis PLC	73½	..	2.6	3.5	12.7
336	143½	Standard Tel	270	+8	9.6	3.6	20.9
74	32	Stanley A. G.	49	..	1.4	2.9	41.9
380	208	Steel Bros	375	..	16.4	4.4	8.7
229	127	Steetley Co	220	..	10.0b	4.5	34.2
142	42½	Steinberg	138	..	2.9b	2.1	17.4
53	20	Streeters	44	+1	..	..	..
66	21	Strong & Fisher	64	..	2.4	3.7	..



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) September 26	Market rates (close) September 26	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5010-1.5075	$1.5035-1.5045	0.03c prem-0.03c disc	0.03-0.08c disc
Montreal	$1.8500-1.8560	$1.8515-1.8525	0.10c prem-par	0.13-0.03c prem
Amsterdam	4.43½-4.46fl	4.44½-4.45½fl	1½-1c prem	3⅞-3⅝c prem
Brussels	80.20-80.70f	80.40-80.50f	3c prem-7c disc	2-12c disc
Copenhagen	14.28-14.33k	14.31-14.32k	117-220ore disc	338-452ore disc
Dublin	1.2700-1.2760p	1.2725-1.2735p	25-33p disc	84-102p disc
Frankfurt	3.97-3.99m	3.97½-3.98½m	1½-1pf prem	3⅞-3⅝pf prem
Lisbon	185.50-187.00e	186.00-186.50e	165-425c disc	680-1215c disc
Madrid	227.25-229.30p	227.50-227.70p	195-275c disc	685-845c disc
Milan	2405-2412lr	2406-2408lr	17-19lr disc	51½-55½lr disc
Oslo	11.07-11.11k	11.08-11.09k	270-339ore disc	977-1053ore disc
Paris	12.02-12.07f	12.05-12.06f	2½-3½c disc	13½-15½c disc
Stockholm	11.76½-11.79½k	11.78-11.79k	276-332ore disc	896-960ore disc
Tokyo	356½-360y	357½-358½y	0.87-0.72y prem	3.42-3.19y prem
Vienna	27.87-28.02sch	27.93-27.98sch	11-8gro prem	36-30gro prem
Zurich	3.21½-3.24f	3.23-3.23f	1½-1¼c prem	4½-3⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.1 at 84.6.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9¾ Low 8½

Week Fixed: 9⅝-9½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅛	2 months	9
3 months	8²³⁄₁₆	3 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9⁹⁄₃₂-9¹⁄₃₂	1 month	10
2 months	9⅛-9	2 months	9⅞
3 months	9¹⁄₃₂-8²⁹⁄₃₂	3 months	9²³⁄₃₂
6 months	9¹⁄₃₂-8²⁹⁄₃₂	6 months	9²¹⁄₃₂

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9⅞-9⅝	7 months	9⅞-9⅝
2 months	10-9⅝	8 months	9⅞-9⅝
3 months	10-9⅝	9 months	9⅞-9½
4 months	9⅞-9⅝	10 months	9⅞-9½
5 months	9⅞-9⅝	11 months	9⅞-9⅝
6 months	9⅞-9⅝	12 months	9⅞-9⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9¹¹⁄₁₆-9⁹⁄₁₆	6 months	9¹³⁄₁₆-9⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	9¹¹⁄₁₆-9⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	9⅞-9¹¹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10¼-10	3 months	9⅞
7 days	9⅞	6 months	9⅞
1 month	9⅞	1 year	9⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open	10½	Close	9½
1 week	9¹³⁄₁₆-9¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	9⅞₁₆-9⁵⁄₁₆
1 month	9¾-9⅝	9 months	9¹³⁄₁₆-9⅞
3 months	9¹¹⁄₁₆-9⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	9¹³⁄₁₆-9¹¹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9⅛ 6 months 9⅛

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6665-1.6815
Bahrain	0.5660-0.5690
Finland	8.4965-8.5365
Greece	138.60-140.60
Hongkong	12.45-12.75
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4370-0.4400
Malaysia	3.5140-3.5440
Mexico	215.00-240.00
New Zealand	2.2770-2.2970
Saudi Arabia	5.2215-5.2515
Singapore	3.2060-3.2360
South Africa	1.6530-1.6680

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1810-1.1820
† Canada	1.2316-1.2319
Netherlands	2.9545-2.9560
Belgium	53.47-53.51
Denmark	9.5190-9.5240
West Germany	2.6415-2.6425
Portugal	123.50-124.50
Spain	151.20-151.30
Italy	1600.50-1601.50
Norway	7.3730-7.3780
France	8.0100-8.0130
Sweden	7.8300-7.8350
Japan	237.80-237.80
Austria	18.57-18.58
Switzerland	2.1385-2.1410

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8120-0.8123

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9-10; seven days, 9⅞-9⅝; one month, 9¹³⁄₁₆-9¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 9⅞-9⅝; six months, 9⅞-9⅝.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $416.25 (an ounce); pm, $415 close, $415.50 (£276.20).
Krugerrand* (per coin): $428-429.50 (£284.50-285.50).
Sovereigns* (new): $97.50-98.50 (£64.75-65.50).
* Excludes VAT

AMERICA'S CUP: AUSTRALIA TRY TO MAKE WAVES

Liberty rides storm of protest but avoids ballast controversy

From Barry Pickthall, Newport, Rhode Island

The Australian threat to lodge a protest against the American yacht, Liberty, at the start of the final decider yesterday for the America's Cup, was forestalled late on Sunday afternoon, when the defending skipper, Dennis Conner, decided against making a last-minute ballast change to the Valentijn-designed 12-metre.

His decision was made, not because of the threat made on Saturday by Alan Bond to call on the international jury to rule on whether the American 12 can hold three different rating certificates at one time, but because a late weather forecast predicted a continuation of this final encounter on Saturday.

The burgundy red yacht sat in a shed at Cove Haven Marina all day Sunday with her designer, crew members, the Australian representative, Ben Lexcen and the American measurer, Mark Vinbury on hand to oversee the changes, before the decision was made to keep the yacht in its light weather trim.

Few observers in Newport disagree with Bond's argument on a moral standpoint, for the head of the Australian syndicate was quite correct when he said on Saturday that no other regatta in the world would a yacht be allowed to change her rating certificate between races. Unfortunately, the America's Cup is no ordinary regatta, and when the rules are written by a defending yacht club, they are not necessarily written to favour a challenger.

Bob McCullough, the chairman of the New York Yacht Club America's Cup committee, which runs theses races, said at the weekend that changes to ballast have always been legal during a cup competition, even when a race is postponed, and that the conditions governing this current series had been agreed and signed by boty competitors.

When designing Liberty, it is now apparent that Johan Valentijn exploited the rules governing 12-metre yachts, which allow a greater sail area to be carried if ballast is removed. John Marshall, a member of Liberty's afterguard, said on Sunday that the American design was unique, because displacement and waterline length, the two governing factors, remained in proportion to each other when a change to the yacht's internal ballast was made.

This meant that when the crew decided to change Liberty to either its light, medium or heavy mode, no penalty is incurred under the measurement formula for having one parameter or the other out of line. To be able to set the boat up for one race and one race only is a very "powerful tool", Marshall said, adding: "This is the number one stategic weapon of our campaign, and the superior aspects of Johan's design".

In fact, Liberty is not the only 12-meter designed this way. Victory '83, Britains challerger, knocked out in the final trials by Australia II, was designed to take advantage of these measurement rules in a similar way. However, when the controversy over multiple rating certificates first blew up during the trials in August, the British syndicate head, Peter de Savary, and his advisers elected not to change the yacht's trim.

The matter will now undoubtedly be one of the major points of discussion within the International Yacht Racing Union, when the committee members meet for the annual conference in London at the beginning of November.

● Perth (AFP) – One of the two partners in the company which built Australia II is an American, it was revealed here yesterday. The western Australian boat builder, Steve Ward, who was commissioned by Alan Bond to build the yacht, has an American wife, Jane, who is co-owner of the firm, SE Ward and Company, Boat Builders.

However, Mrs Ward insists that the secrets of Australia II's controversial keel have always been safe with her. "I've been rooting for Australia II all along," she said. "I've been involved with it for so long, I couldn't help but be right behind it."



Making his point: Lexcen (left) in conversation with Vinbury

FOOTBALL: UPHILL STRUGGLE FOR ENGLISH CHALLENGERS

Atkinson call for more of the same

From Stuart Jones Football Correspondent, Prague

Three days after forcing open Liverpool's steel doors, Manchester United must this evening lift an iron curtain. Dukla, Prague, their opponents in the European Cup Winners' Cup, are the Czechoslovakian League leaders. They are unbeaten this season and have lost at home only once to foreign opposition in the last 17 years.

The United manager, Ron Atkinson, sees his task as clearly as he can see his attractive capital from the roof of the team's hotel. "No matter where we go," he said, "we won't find a harder game than the one we're playing here".

Yet, to a large extent, that is United's own doing. In the first leg a fortnight ago, they were given the freedom of their own half as well as most of the possession. In failing to make use of that, they succeeded only in becoming impatient and, but for Wilkins's penalty in the final minute, would have paid even more dearly.

"It is important that we are more sensible this time", Atkinson went on. "That does not mean we will sit back with eight defenders, nor does that mean we will slow down our build-up. We plan to attack as usual, but we must keep faith in that strategy until the final minute.

After Saturday's victory over Liverpool, United's manager had no need to lift his players. Once they had all reported fit, he merely selected the same 11 (only Whiteside, who was suspended, missed the first leg) and asked them to be 'brave enough to carry the same belief, drive and purpose out on the pitch against Dukla."

Those words were aimed directly at his international representatives. He feels that "it is time they used the experise that they have gained at club and country level in a game that is so important to us". Atkinson admitted that he would trade "not beating Liverpool last Saturday for a win in Prague".

Financial rewards are not the only reason, though they are rich enough. Should United go on to claim the trophy itself, they would expect to receive a total of some £500,000, mostly from their huge gates at Old Trafford. That is equivalent to the rewards for winning the FA Cup.

Success on the continent strengthens interest at home. "If we can get through here and the next round," Atkinson added, "then our supporters will have someting to look forward to in March and perhaps beyond. Besides, European competitions need the big clubs such as Real Madrid, Bayern Munich and Ajax to survive and give them some of the glamour and the glitter they once had".

He himself is confident of the outcome. The moment Wilkins scored, he felt the balance of the whole tie shift significantly back in United's direction. Maybe, but they will need all the discipline and power they showed at the weekend to realise their aim.

DUKLA PRAGUE: K Stromsik; A Bazant, J Fiala, J Novak, P Rada, L Urban, S Pelc, F Stanbacher, L Vizek, V Danek, T Kriz.
MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; M Duxbury, K Moran, G McQueen, A Albiston, R Wilkins, B Robson, A Muhren, A Graham, F Stapleton, N Whiteside.

● Watford must make two changes for their UEFA Cup match with Kaiserlantern at Vicarage Road tomorrow. Neither George Reilly nor their new signing, Sinnott, who made his debut in Saturday's 3-2 defeat by Tottenham, are eligible. Gilligan, who played in the first leg, which the Germans won 3-1, will again deputise in attack for Reilly. Replacing Sinnott will not be so straightforward for the managaer Graham Taylor. His first choice will be to move Jackett to left back and bring Franklin in at centre back. But Franklin will need a test on a calf strain, and Bolton is standing by.

Wobbly German defence raises Watford's hopes

Of the major British teams which venture into Europe this week in the second leg of the first round in the three European club tournaments, Watford's task, with the possible exception of Manchester United's, must seem the hardest. They are hoping to wipe out the 3-1 defeat inflicted on them in Kaiserslautern, bombing away with their long balls against a defence which, despite the gigantic presence of Briegel proved not impregnable; and hoping that Barnes will again worry it.

It gave away three goals last Saturday at Offenbach. It is unlikely that the dangerous Swedish centre-forward Nilsson, who scored two of Kaiserslautern's goals in the first leg of the UEFA Cup tie will see quite as many chances. He is yet another of the distinguished emigrants who helped IFK Gothenburg to win the same tournament, a couple of season ago.

Now Gothenburg look very unlikely indeed to reverse the 3-0 defeat they suffered in Rome in the first leg of their European Cup tie; though Roma have in the past been known to throw away a three-goal lead in European football.

The new Roma, however, has both Falco and Cerezo of the 1982



Briegel: gigantic presence

Brazilian World Cup team in their midfield, and seems most unlikely to succumb. The two of them worked out a marvelous goal in the first leg when Cerezo began a move, raced forward, Falco dummied the ensuing square pass and Cerezo ran on to score.

"Calm!" warned Nils Liedholm, Roma's Swedish manager, after the euphoria of the first leg, "don't let's exaggerate, woe to those who become a prey to optimism, it can make the return match more difficult."

Roma's 3-1 home win over newly promoted Milan – where Blissett seems to be settling down better – suggests the return match will be safely negotiated.

Ajax of Amsterdan, who won the European Cup three times in a row in the 70s, risk elimination by the wine dark sea of Piraeus, where Olympiakos, their Greek hosts, confront them after a 0-0 draw in the Netherlands.

Since then, Ajax have scored eight against Feyenoord. Denmark's brilliant little blond Jesper Olsen



has returned to the attack, and the 18-year-old Van Basten has established himself as one of the most exciting forwards in Europe.

No wonder Ajax were able to transfer their young international striker Kieft to Pisa, and even to let Cruyff go to Feyenoord, when his financial demands became too large. They knew they had Van Basten up their sleeve. He is already a full international, and came on at half-time last week in Brussels against Belgium, to score the Dutch goal in a 1-1 draw. But Sunday's 3-3 draw by Ajax at Haarlem implies defensive troubles.

Little Athlone Town of Ireland did gallantly well to lose only 3-2 at home to the powerful, multinational Standard Liege, but the Belgian champions are unlikely to be as lax in the second leg.

Liverpool, 1-0 winners in Odense, should come through at Anfield with few problems, despite their lapse at Old Trafford on Saturday, but that kind of form would give them scant chance against the more powerful sides in the European Cup.

Among these appears to be Rapid Vienna, their attack led again by the wandering, now greying Krankl. A 3-0 win against the individually talented, experienced Nantes side should be sufficient insurance for the return; though Halihodzic, the Yugoslav international centre-forward, and his men will throw all into frenzied attack, we can be sure. They must beware the wiles of Panenka, the veteran Czech midfield player, who scored two of Rapid's goals in Vienna.

Two of the strongest challengers for the Cup Winners' Cup, Barcelona and Juventus, will have no trouble in qualifying. "Juve" scored seven goals in their opening game against Ascoli, another seven three days later at home to Lechia-Danzig – 40 of whose fans promptly defected, to the disgust of Boniek, Juventus's Pole, who said it was better to be poor in Poland than poor in Italy.

Of those fourteen goals, no fewer than half a dozen went to the new centre-forward from Verona, Penzo, who will be 30 next month. But neither he nor any other Juventus forward could score at Pisa, the following Sunday, where the team was held to a 0-0 draw, just as they were last March. There are fears in Italy that the rush of early goals by the big teams will lead to a rash of desparately *catenaccio* spoiling tactics by the small fry.

"Juve" beat the unhappy Naples side 2-0 in Turin on Sunday.

Maradona scored three times for Barcelona in their opening Cup Winners' Cup game away to Magdeburg, once winners of the tournament. Barcelona, who allegedly have a 961 million peseta debt, are forever in a state of turbalence, for all their huge crowds and famous stars.

It was recently reported that their players were so disgusted with the poor payment they received for a friendly game that Maradona came to their rescue in the next one; demanding and receiving a huge bonus, then dividing it among his colleagues.

Alas, there will be no more such bonuses for perhaps three months, the perpetually unlucky Maradona having badly hurt an ankle in his team's 4-0 home victory over the champions, Athletico Bilboa, who must wipe out a 2-0 deficit if they wish to survivie their return European Cup game against Lech Poznan.

It might be said that Goikoetxea, Bilbao's Spanish international centre half, struck again. He it was who put the other Barcelona midfield star, Schuster of West Germany, out of the game for a season or so, with a violent tackle two years ago. Now his challenge has cost poor Maradona a one-hour



Maradona: painful exit

operation on torn ligaments and a fractured ankle bone.

The Bilbao defender could face a 25-match suspension. His team's bus was stoned, its hotel besieged after the game by enraged Barcelona fans.

Now much happier in Spain is the former England, Orient and West Bromwich winger, Cunningham, whom Real Madrid have lent to Sporting Gijon. There he links up again with his patron, the Yugoslav Boskov: "A phenomenal character who has always helped me .. he knows that I'm not a static player, that I need freedom of movement."

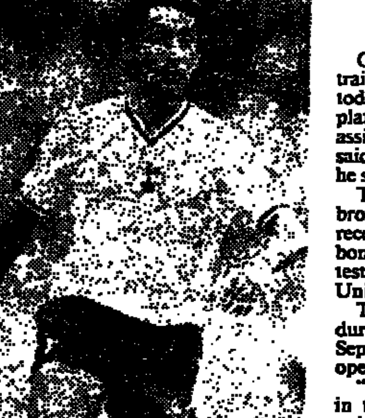
Boskov, who brought Cunningham to Real Madrid, will hope to get more out of him now; and Cunningham says we will see him at his best before long, when he is fully fit again.

● This season's European Cup final on May 30 will be played in Rome and the Cup Winners' Cup final on May 16 in Basle, Uefa announced yesterday.

EUROPEAN LEAGUE RESULTS

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Austria Klagenfurt 4, Eisenstadt 1; Voest Linz 1, Graz AK 0; Austria Salzburg 3, SV St Veit 2; SW Innsbruck 2, Admira Wacker 1; Austria Wien 0, Rapid Vienna 0; Sturm Graz 6, FAV AC 1; SC Neusiedl o, Lask 4; Sportclub 3, Union Wels 3.
BELGIAN LEAGUE: Antwerp 4, FC Liege 0; Serang 3, Gent 0; Beveren 2, Anderlecht 1; Standard 3, Waterschei 0; FC Malines 4, Lierse 1; Beringen 3, Beerschot 2; RWD Molenbeek 0, CS Bruges 1; Waregem 3, Lokeren 0; FC Bruges 2, Kortrijk 2.
BULGARIAN LEAGUE: Botev 3, Lokomotiv Sofia 0; Belasitsa 2, Chernomorets 1; ZSK Spartak 2, Haskovo 0; Levski Spartak 3, Shoumen 0; Etur 3, Chemo More 0; CSKA Sofia 2, Slavia 0; Lokomotiv Plovdiv 3, Beroe 0; Trakia 1, Sliven 1.
CZECHOSLOVAK LEAGUE: Slavia Prague 1, ZVL Zilina 1; Slovan Bratislava 1, Banik Ostrava 1; Lokomotiva Kosice 4, Tatran Presov 1, Spartak Trnava 1, RH Cheb 0; Dukla B. Bystrica 2, Inter Bratislava 0; Sklo Union Teplice 1, Sparta Prague 1; Dukla Praha 2, Plastika Nitra 0; TJ Vitkovice 1, Bohemians Prague 3.
DANISH LEAGUE: Frem 4, Kolding 1, Broenshoej 0, Copenhagen 0; Brondby 1, Ikast 1; Vejle 1, Naestved 1; Lyngby 5, Odense 1; Aarhus 2, Koege 1, Herning 1, Hvidovre 1; Esbjerg 1, B1903 Copenhagen 1
DUTCH LEAGUE: Utrecht 3, DS '79 Dordrecht 1; Willem II Tilburg 1, Sparta 2; PEC Zwolle 2, Excelsior 0; Volendam 1, Roda 1; Helmond Sport 1, PSV Eindhoven 5; Fortuna Sittard 0, AZ '67 Alkmaar 0; Feyenoord 2, Go Ahead Eagles 0; Haarlem 3, Ajax 3; Den Bosch 0, Groningen 0
EAST GERMAN LEAGUE: Rot-Weiss Erfurt 3, Dynamo Dresden 2; Chemie Halle 0, Union Berlin 3; Lokomotiv Leipzig 1, Magdeburg 3; Wismut Aue 5, Carl Zeiss Jena 3; Hansa Rostock 1, Karl-Marx-Stadt 2; Dynamo Berlin 3, Chemie Leipzig 1; Stahl Riesa 0, Vorwaerts Frankfurt 2.
FRENCH LEAGUE: Brest 1, Lille 1; Laval 0, Bordeaux 1; Lens 0, Nimes 0; Metz 6, Rennes 0; Monaco 1, Nancy 1; Nantes 1, Strasbourg 1; Paris St Germain 1, Bastia 0; St Etienne 1, Sochaux 0; Toulon 1, Auxerre 0; Toulouse 2, Rouen 0.
GREEK LEAGUE: Ethnikos 2, Panionios 2; Egaleo 2, Panserraikos 0; Paok 4, Olympiakos 0; Apollon Kalamaria 1, AEK 0; Iraklis 3, Apollon Athens 0; OFI 2, Larisa 0; Doxa 0, Panathinaikos 0; Yannina 0, Aris 1.
HUNGARIAN LEAGUE: Vasas 1, Ujpest Dozsa 1, Volan 1, Raba Eto 1; Szeol AK 0, Diosgyoer 0; Nyirgyhaza 2, Haladas VSE 1; BP Honved 3, Ferencvaros 0; Tatabanya 1, Videoton 1; MTK VM 2, Csepel 1; Zalaegerszeg 1, Pecs 3.
ITALIAN LEAGUE: Avellino 2, Udinese 1; Catania 1, Sampdoria 1, Fiorentina 2, Ascoli 1; Genoa 0, Lazio 0; Inter 0, Torino 0; Juventus 2, Torino 0; Juventus 2, Napoli 0; Roma 3, Milan 1; Verona 2, Pisa 0.
PORTUGUESE LEAGUE: Benfica 2, Agueda 0; Salgueiros 1, Sporting 1; Braga 0, Porto 1; Espinho 0, Guimaraes 1; Farense 3, Estoril 1; Boavista 2, Portimonense 3; Varzim 1, Setubal 1, Penafiel 0, Rio Ave 1.
SWISS LEAGUE: Basle 4, Chiasso 1, Lausanne 3, Lucerne 1; Grasshopper 4, Aarau 1; Sion 7, Vevey 1; Bellinzone 0, Young Boys 3; Fribourg 2, Bulle 1; La Chaux de Fonds 1, Servette Geneva 3; St Gall 1, Neuchatel Xamax 1
SPANISH LEAGUE: Malaga 2, Espanol 1; Valencia 3, Real Betis 1; Real Sociedad 1, Real Madrid 3, Cadiz 5, Real Valladolid 1; Real Zaragoza 4, Sporting 1, Salamanca 2, Real Murcia 2; Barcelona 4, Athletic Bilbao 0; Atletico Madrid 3, Real Mallorca 0, Sevilla 3, Osasuna 0
SWEDISH LEAGUE: Brage 1, Elfsborg 3, Gothenburg 4, Halmstad BK 1; Hammarby 2, Mjaellby IF 1; Malmo 1, Orgryt 4; Oster 0, AIK 1; Hacken 0, Gefle 0
WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Eintracht Braunschweig 4, Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Bayer Leverkusen 1, VFB Stuttgart 1, SV Waldhof 1, Nuremberg 0; Arminia Bielefeld 3, Bayer Uerdingen 1; Borussia Mönchengladbach 4, Cologne 2, VFL Bochum 3, Bayern Munich 1.
YUGOSLAV LEAGUE: Dinamo Vinkovci 3, Radnicki Nis 0; Hajduk Split 2, Velez Mostar 0; Sloboda Tuzla 0, Red Star Belgrade 3; Zeljeznicar, Sarajevo 3, Vardar Skopje 0; Buducnost Titograd 0, Osijek 0, Pristina 1, Celik Zenica 0; Partizan Belgrade 2, Sarajevo 0; Rijeka 2, Vojvodina Novi Sad 1; Dinamo Zagreb 2, Olimpija Ljubljana 0.

Ardiles on his mettle for training



Ardiles: quick return

Osvaldo Ardiles could resume training with Tottenham Hotspur today a week after having a metal plate put in his leg. The club's assistant manager Peter Shreeves, said: "There is no reason now why he shouldn't be as good as ever."

The Argentine international broke his leg last season, and received a kick on the damaged bone in the Bill Nicholson testimonial against West Ham United in August.

The injury forced him to limp off during a reserve game at Ipswich on September 17, and he had an operation last Tuesday.

"He had a plate and a screw put in the bone, but today he seemed quite chirpy, and is talking about starting training tomorrow," Shreeves said.

● Ken Brown, the Norwich City manager, has reacted sharply to Saturday's 3-0 defeat at Arsenal, the club's third in a row.

He cancelled the player's day off yesterday and ordered them in for morning and afternoon training until further notice.

Norwich's problems are mounting on the medical front. Watson had to have X-rays on a back injury, Deehan is under intensive treatment for a back injury and Van Wyk, who limped off after 20 minutes at Highbury, has a pulled hamstring. With Barham out for the next three weeks, Norwich may try to strengthen their squad this week.

● John Linford has been dismissed by the Dutch first division club DS 79 Dordrecht, despite scoring four times in his first eight matches.

Linford, aged 23, a former Ipswich Town player, joined Dordrecht at the start of the season but the club have sent him home because, they say: "He had made no effort to play as part of the team."

As he packed his bags, Linford retorted: "They hired me to score goals, that's my only concern."

● Blackpool have signed Simon Steele, a 19-year-old goalkeeper, from Brighton on a month's loan. With Gary Pierce still recovering from a broken thumb and Burnley refusing to extend the loan period of Billy O'Rourke, Blackpool were in difficulties until Steel agreed to join them.

● Crystal Palace, who were given permission to postpone Sunday's game with Cardiff because of illness and injury, can go ahead with tonight's home match against Portsmouth. But the Brentford-Rotherham and Orient-Gillingham third division games were both called off for the same reasons.

SQUASH RACKETS: SAD FAREWELL PARTY FOR BRITISH CHAMPION

Miss Cumings is ruled out by injury

By Rex Bellamy

Alison Cumings, Britain's national champion, had much of her right leg in plaster and was using a crutch when she turned up at the Squash Rackets Association headquarters in London yesterday. The occasion was a farewell luncheon for the English teams who are to compete in next month's world championships: the women's tournament in Perth, Australia, and the men's in Auckland, New Zealand.

Miss Cumings was on court a fortnight ago when, making a fast take-off, she broke a bone in her right foot. She went to yesterday's luncheon knowing that unless the plaster came off that afternoon her ticket to Australia would be transferred to the reserve, Ruth Strauss. Miss Cumings was unlucky – the plaster must stay on for two more weeks – but philosophical. "I wish the team good luck," she said. "Now I must concentrate on the British championship." The English team is completed by Lisa Opie, Martine le Moignan and Angela Smith, with Barbara Diggens serving as captain and manager.

Mrs Diggens said yesterday that the team had been working hard through the summer, and with one obvious exception, had never been fitter. Miss Opie has taken off 8lb since June. Mrs Diggens said she thought the English team were "hard enough" to deal with the Australians (the holders), even in Australia. "We've got ourselves into such a state that nobody should worry us," she added.

The men's team consists of Gawain Briars, Hidayat Jahan, Philip Kenyon and Geoff Williams. Jahan received his squash education at Lahore, where he was born. He is eligible for England because he has lived here since 1974 (his wife is English), is a British citizen, and – though ranked among the world's five leading players for decade and currently No 2 – he has never played for Pakistan. This is odd. So is the fact that Pakistan will be the chief threat to England.

The Pakistan team will be Jahangir Khan, Qamar Zaman, Maqsood Ahmed and Jahan's boyhood sparring partner at Lahore, Gogi Alauddin. "Beating Pakistan will be a formidable task, but it's possible," England's manager, Chris Stahl said yesterday. "This is the strongest England team who have ever played in the world championships. Whatever order we play in, we should have the strongest No 3"

The men's individual championships will be played from October 6 to 12 and the team event from October 13 to 20. The women's individual championship will be played from October 23 to 29 and the team competition from October 30 to November 4.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

European Cup Winners' Cup First Round Second Leg
Dukla Prague v Manchester United (8.0)

Second division
Barnsley v Grimsby
Crystal Palace v Portsmouth (7.45)
Fulham v Middlesbrough
Oldham v Charlton

Third Division
Bolton v Burnley
Bournemouth v Bristol Rovers
Hull City v Wimbledon
Newport v Preston North End
Plymouth v Scunthorpe
Sheffield United v Bradford City
Postponed: Brentford v Rotherham; Orient v Gillingham

Fourth division
Aldershot v Swindon
Blackpool v Mansfield
Bristol City v Reading
Chesterfield v Hereford
Darlington v Bury
Doncaster v York City
Halifax v Northampton
Rochdale v Hartlepool

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City v Frickley; Barnet v Weymouth; Enfield v Kettering.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow v Horwich, Buxton v Worksop; Gainsborough v Burton Albion; Macclesfield v Rhyl; Marine v Southport; Matlock v Goole; South Liverpool v Workington; Stafford Rangers v Witton Albion.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Ashford v Dover Cup: Second Round: A. P. Leamington v R. S. Rugby; Bridgnorth v Moor Green; Bromsgrove v Shepshed Charterhouse; Crawley v Hounslow; Gloucester v Merthyr Tydfil; Gosport v Dorchester; Welling v Folkestone; Witney Town v Aylesbury.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Leeds v Newcastle United. Second division: Coventry City v Wigan Athletic.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham City v Ipswich Town (2.0); Brighton v Arsenal (7.15); Queen's Park Rangers v Bristol Rovers (2.30); Swindon v Crystal Palace (7.0).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harrow Borough v Carshalton; Cup, second round: Aveley v Leatherhead; Basildon v Boreham Wood, Bishops Stortford v Cheshunt; Clapton v Slough; Grays v Leyton-Wingate; Hampton v Staines, Hayes v Wycombe Wanderers; Hendon v Dulwich Hamlet; Metropolitan Police v Eastbourne United; Oxford City v Barking; Sutton United v Worthing; Tooting and Mitcham v Harlow Town; Wembley v Corinthian-Casuals; Wokingham v Windsor and Eton
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Camberley v Banstead; Harefield v Chalfont St Peter; Hoddesdon v Berkhamsted; Horley v Whyteleafe; Kingsbury v Harwich and Parkeston (7.45); Marlow v Burnham; Redhill v Chertsey; Tetcham v Ruislip Manor.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Devonport Services v Plymouth Albion; Gloucester v Llanelli (7.0); Neath v Newbridge (7.0).
CORNWALL MERIT TABLE: Penryn v St Austell.

CRICKET

Cross Arrows v Ilford (at Lord's 11.0).

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Planters Leicester v Brighton Bears (7.30).

Leading scorers

FIRST DIVISION: D Swindlehurst (West Ham), 6. J Barnes (Watford), 5; E Gates (Ipswich), 5; F Mariner (Ipswich), 5; S Stainrod (QPR), 5.
SECOND DIVISION: K Dixon (Chelsea), 9; D Parlane (Manchester City), 7; M Lillis (Huddersfield), 6; S Garner (Blackburn), 6.
THIRD DIVISION: A Caldwell (Bolton), 8, K Edwards (Sheffield United), 8; F Joseph (Brentford), 7, A Cork (Wimbledon), 6.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Impressive look about Queensland

By Keith Macklin

The Queensland squad to play three games in England next month has an impressive look about it. The recent scoring record is also impressive, particularly the victory by 106-3 against Papua New Guinea on a recent tour of that country.

The Queensland party comprises 21 players and five coaching and management personnel. Seven of the players are Australian internationals, and four of them were on the last tour of Britain in 1982. The four are: Wally Lewis, the stand off half and captain; Keith Miles, centre threequarter; Greg Conescu, hooker, and Mike Murray, half back. The three other internationls are Paul Vautin, Wally Fullerton-Smith and Brad Tessman.

The Queensland coach is Artie Beetson, who is also the Australian coach, and he will be making a happy "homecoming" to Craven park, Hull, when the tourists play their game against Hull Kingston Rovers, his former club.

The other matches are against Leeds and Wigan, and Queensland, as the Australian state champions, will be expected to win all three games. They can be relied upon to play atttractive rugby of the fast and vigorous Australian kind.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Dallas Cowboys 21, New Orleans Saints 20; Los Angeles Raiders 22, Denver Broncos 7; Miami Dolphins 14, Kansas City Chiefs 6; Cincinnati Bengals 23, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 17; New England Patriots 28, Pittsburgh Steelers 28; Buffalo Bills 30, Houston Oilers 13; St Louis Cardinals 14, Philadelphia Eagles 11; Baltimore Colts 22, Chicago Bears 19; Minnesota Vikings 20, Detroit Lions 17; Cleveland Browns 30, San Diego Chargers 24; Washington Redskins 27, Seattle Seahawks 17; San Francisco 49ers 24, Atlanta Falcons 20; New York Jets 27, Los Angeles Rams 24.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 5, Milwaukee Brewers 1; Detroit Tigers 3, Boston Red Sox 2; Minnesota Twins 7, Kansas City Royals 1; New York Yankees 6, Cleveland Indians 4; Seattle Mariners 2, Texas Rangers 1; Chicago White Sox 8, California Angels 5; Toronto Blue Jays 8, Oakland Athletics 6.

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
*Baltimore Orioles	96	59	.619	–
Detroit Tigers	89	67	.571	7½
New York Yankees	87	67	.565	8½
Toronto Blue Jays	85	71	.545	11½
Milwaukee Brewers	82	74	.526	14½
Boston Red Sox	75	81	.481	21½
Cleveland Indians	67	88	.432	29

WESTERN DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
*Chicago White Sox	96	61	.609	–
Kansas City Royals	75	80	.484	19½
Texas Rangers	75	81	.481	20
Oakland Athletics	71	85	.455	24
California Angels	67	89	.429	28
Minnesota Twins	67	89	.429	28
Seattle Mariners	58	97	.374	36½

*Won division title

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 5, St Louis Cardinals 5 (10 innings); Montreal Expos 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 3; Atlanta Braves 7, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; Cincinnati Reds 5, San Diego Padres 2; Chicago Cubs 11; New York Mets 7; San Francisco Giants 5, Houston Astros 0.

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia Phillies	86	70	.551	–
Pittsburgh Pirates	82	74	.526	4
Montreal Expos	80	76	.513	6
St Louis Cardinals	75	81	.481	11
Chicago Cubs	70	86	.449	16
New York Mets	63	93	.404	23

WESTERN DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
L Angeles Dodgers	89	67	.566	–
Atlanta Braves	84	70	.545	3½
Houston Astros	80	74	.519	7½
San Diego Padres	77	78	.497	11
S Francisco Giants	75	80	.484	13
Cincinnati Reds	72	83	.465	16

BASKETBALL

AARHUS (Denmark): European Cup, first round, first leg: Maccabi Tel Aviv bt Viby Aarhus 145-85.

GOLF

CHARLOTTE (North Carolina): World series tournament: 283: D Sanders, 70, 70, 73, 70. 284: M Barber, 68, 71, 70, 75. Other total: 289: C O'Connor (Ire), 71, 71, 74, 73.
SAN DIEGO: LPGA tournament: 208: P Sheehan, 68, 70, 71. 211: J Inkster, 69, 69, 73. 212: N Rubin, 69, 74, 69. 213: B Bunkowsky, 73, 67, 73. 214: B Daniel, 75, 70, 69, A Alcott, 72, 70, 72, J Geddes, 72, 70, 72, B King, 71, 70, 73. 215: R Jones, 72, 72, 71, D Strabig, 71, 72, 72, J Crafter (Aus) 68, 75, 72. 216: J Stephenson (Aus) 73, 71, 72.
BURY ST EDMUNDS: Aer Lingus schools competition, qualifing round: 1, Kirkley HS, Lowestoft, 238; 2, Great Cornard Upper, Sudbury, 251; 3, King's, Ely, 252. Best individual score: D King, Kirkley HS, 76.

MARATHON

MONTREAL: 1, K Balcha (Eth), 2hr 10min 3sec; 2, P Pfitzinger (US), 2:12.33; 3, J Boxberger (Fr), 2:12.55. British: 5, I Ray, 2:14.34; 6, D Cannon, 2:14.38; 13, I Cain, 2:16.47; 17, b Sinclair, 2:20.29. Women: 1, L Bussiere (Can), 2:35.05; 2, A Lebreton-Loir (Fr), 2:36.08; 3, A Hird (US), 2:39.39. British: 4, S McDiarmid, 2:45.11; 5, J Barleycorn, 2:45.27.

MOTOR RACING

RIVERSIDE (California): Budweiser trans-am race (40 laps): 1, D Hobbs (GB), Camaro; 2, W Gibbs (US), Camaro; 3, P Newman (US). Robert Bosh-VW Super Vee race (24 laps): 1, E Pimm (US), Ralt RT-5; 2, E Robinson (GB).

RUGBY UNION

BEDFORDSHIRE CUP: First Round: Biggleswade 20, Vauxhall 19; Potton 12, Bedford Athletic 28.
CENTENARY MATCH: Park House 9, London Irish XV 32.
SEVENS: Effingham final: Old Guildfordians 36, Kingston 0.
SCHOOLS: Emanuel 6, St. Brendan's, Bristol 27.
SEVENS: Barclays Bank tournament (at Ealing): Final: London Oratory 4, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 30.
CLUB MATCHES: Hawick 66, Glasgow High/Kelvinside 9; Kelso 37, Glasgow Academicals 12; Hillhead 39, Hutcheson's 0.

TENNIS

LAKE BUENA VISTA (Florida): World junior championships, finals (US unless stated): Boys (14 years): E Velez, (Mex) bt A Boetsch, (Fr) 6-3, 7-6. Girls: S Sloane bt A Schwartz, 6-4, 6-2. Boys (12 years): J Palmer bt W Guest, 2-6, 6-2, 7-6. Girls: N Porter bt S Martin, 6-2, 6-2.
RICHMOND (Virginia): Women's tournament, final: R Fairbank (SA) bt K Jordan (US), 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

VOLLEYBALL

EAST BERLIN: European Championships: Men: USSR 3, Poland 1 (15-3, 15-11, 11-15, 15-9). Placings: 1, USSR; 2, Poland; 3, Bulgaria; 4, Italy; 5, Czechoslovakia; 6, E Germany. Women: EG 3, USSR 2 (6-15, 11-15, 15-8, 15-3, 16-14). Placings: 1, E Germany; 2, USSR; 3, Hungary; 4, Bulgaria; 5, W Germany, 6, Romania.

BADMINTON

SEOUL: South Korea bt England 5-4. Men's singles: D Tailor lost to Lee Deuk-Choon, 11-15, 13-15; s Butler bt Sung Han-kook, 15-12, 15-10. Women's singles: H Troke bt Kim Bok-Sun, 11–2, 11-6; K Beckman lost to Yoo Sang-Hee, 7-11, 3-11; S Podger lost to Kim Yun-Ja, 2-11, 3-11. Men's doubles: Tailor and S Baddeley bt Lee Deuk-Choon and Yoo Byung-Hwan, 18-17, 15-2; 15-10; M Dew and D Bridge bt Park Joo-Bong and Kim Moon-Soo, 15-13, 8-15, 15-10. Women's doubles: Beckman and G Clark lost to Kim Yun-Ja and Park Hyun-Sook, 12-15, 4-15; G Gilks and Troke lost to Chung Myung-Hee and Kim Bok-Sun, 14-17, 12-15.

CRICKET

LORD'S: Cross Arrows 108 (D Cox 8-19); Paddington 112-5.

SHOOTING

ASH: Services long-range small-bore championships: Wilkinson Sword Trophy: 1, Sgt D Bright (RA), 1,983; 2, Major A V Glasby (RAOC), 1,980; 3, Major P Martin (WFR, TA), 1,980. Three-position championship: 1, Glasby, 1,131; 2, Sgt W Macneil (ACC), 1,124; 3, Martin, 1,105. Gilbert Cannon Trophy (overall teams): 1, TA, 10,833; 2, Regular Army, 10,810; 3, RAF, 10,774.
FINALS: Saab/Gunmark clay pigeon all-round: 1, B Simpson (Cambridgeshire), 93 of 100; 2, R Garland (Staffordshire), 90; 3, K Wilson (Tyne & Wear), J Coley (Gloucestershire), 88. Browning/Sporting Gun masters: Sporting: P Howe (Norfolk), 90 out of 100. Olympic trap: K Borley (Staffordshire), 98 out of 100; Skeet: S Murton (Norfolk), 99 out of 100; Down-the-line: D Brown (Staffordshire) 297 out of 300.

FOOTBALL

FA CUP: First qualifying round replay: Clitheroe 1, South Bank 0.

Geddis moves

Barnsley have signed the Aston Villa forward, Devid Geddis, for £50,000. Geddis, aged 25, formerly played for Ipswich Town.

GOLF

Miss Douglas gives her answer to the selectors

By Lewine Mair

Kitrina Douglas, who heard only last week that she was not included in the twelve-strong squad from which the 1984 Curtis Cup side is to be chosen, yesterday returned scores of 71 and 74 to win the Critchley Salver at Sunningdale. Jill Thornhill, who followed her opening 80 on the Old Course with a 67 – seven under par – on the New Course, pulled up in second place.

On her own admission, Miss Douglas is still in a state of shock at having been omitted from the Curtis Cup party.

No-one would deny that she has had an up and down season, but that, surely, is exactly what one would expect of a player who so suddenly made the transition from up-and-coming youngster to British champion.

In 1982 that British title enabled her to by-pass the Curtis Cup squad and be slotted into the team. Sadly, the lack of any important events before next year's side is announced precludes the possibility of a similar happening on this occasion.

Those who watched Miss Douglas in the soothing and sunny conditions yesterday were left wondering how it was that she had been given the label of being too short for the international arena. She was hitting the ball bang out of the middle of the club and, into wind, reached the green at the 431 yards eleventh on the New Course with a driver and five wood.

Mrs Thornhill, this year's British champion, player her best golf from tee to green in the morning, only to ruin her score with 43 putts. In the afternoon, in what was her first round over the New Course in 15 years, she had a haul of nine birdies.

SCORES: 145 K Douglas (Long Ashton) 71,74; 147: J Thornhill (Walton Heath) 80,67; 148: B New (Lansdown) 75,73; 152: V Thomas (Pennard) 80,72; L Davies (W Byfleet) 73,79; 154: J Nicholson (Worplesdon) 77,77; 155: S Prosser (Tyrells Wood) 79,76; 157: L Bayman (Sunningdale) 78,79.

Out in front

Pip Elson and John Whitehead, the reinstated amateur, marked their return to top competition by leading the chase for the £30,000 State Express classic pro-am championship at La Manga, Spain, yesterday. The Stratford-upon-Avon pair had a first round of 63.

LA MANGA: State Championship (professionals first): 63: Stratford-on-Avon (P Elson, J Whitehead). 65: Batchwood Hall (J Thomson, N Oakley); Clacton-on-Sea (S Levermore, P Hewitt); Sittingbourne (J Hearn, T Kelsey). 68: Northenden (D Durnian, M Brown). 69: Kingsdown (R Emery, K Watts). 70: Meon Valley (M Tokely, T Spratley); Elsham (M Hoyle, J O'Neill). 71: Haswell (A Thompson, R Holland), Sutton (J Lynch, H Martin), Dunblane New (B Jamieson, R Stewart); Walmsley (M Skerritt, D Willetts).

Monaco on tour list

By John Hennessy Golf Correspondent

The European tour of the Professional Golfers' Association, spreading its wings year by year, will be going to Monaco next year for a lucrative Monte Carlo Open championship from June 21 to 24.

The principality have spent several hundred thousand pounds improving the Monte Carlo club, on Mont Agel, to bring it up to championship standard. Even so, it measures only 6,200 yards for a par of 71. A prize fund of about £120,000 will be on offer, depending on the exchange rate for French francs at the time. The winner will receive about £20,000.

The promoters are hoping to attract a number of foreign golfers, particularly from the United States and Japan. The Monte Carlo Open will take place the week after the United States Open championship.

● ABILENE, TEXAS (Reuter) – Rex Caldwell shot a six-under-par 66, the best round he has ever played, to win the $350,000 Lajet golf tournament by one stroke over a fellow American, Lee Trevino.

ABILENE (Texas): Lajet tournament: 282: R Caldwell, 69, 72, 75, 66. 283: L Trevino, 70, 72, 68, 73. 285: D Graham (Aus), 75, 73, 67, 70; A Bean, 67, 74, 71, 73. 286: L Lott, 74, 65, 77, 70. 287: B Crenshaw, 74, 63, 70,74; H Sutton, 73, 73, 73, 68; J Cook, 71, 70, 75, 71. 288: H Irwin, 74, 68, 75, 71.

ATHLETICS

Dispute runs on

By Pat Butcher

As if the race itself were not enough, the repercussions of Sunday's London to Brighton road race continue. Mike Farrell, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association, is writing to the organizers for a full report on the six South African entrants who gate-crashed the 53-mile race.

The South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) and the Anti-Apartheid Movement are incensed over what they feel is a bad ruling by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world governing body, which let other South Africans into the race, including the winner, Bruce Fordyce.

An executive committee meeting of the Anti-Apartheid Movement was last night discussing whether to write to the Minister of Sport. And Sam Ramsamy of Sanroc said yesterday: "There has been a very clear violation of the IAAF laws."

The six unofficial entrants make the situation even worse, but as Farrell points out, no one can stop people running in a race on the open highway. "We've looked at this before with regard to people who dress up as clowns to run marathons. There's nothing legally we can do. In fact, if you try to stop them you can be summonsed for assault."

RACING

Stewards need to keep public in the picture

By John Karter

With shirt sleeves and summer dresses parading under a cloudless sky, four favourites speeding home and the young riding sensation of the moment, Gay Kelleway, once again stealing a march on the men as she drove the flaxen maned Pretty Picture to victory, Goodwood must surely have merited the epithet "glorious" as far as most people present yesterday were concerned. Why on earth then, one was entitled to ask, was there so much dark muttering and bandying about of sinister phrases like "bloody diabolical" and "blind as well as stupid".

Those obviously incensed individuals were referring first and foremost to the easy victory of Matt McCourt's three-year-old Ameghino in the Phoenix Brewery Cup, although there was at least ne other result that made followers of the formbook feel like putting a match to their "bible" forthwith. In Ameghino's previous race, at Newbury in July, he had finished last of 15 to Hello Sunshine. Yesterday the gelding was backed down from 20-1 to 4-1 favourite, landing a huge gamble for stable connexions.

After yesterday's facile success under a big weight (the horse finished so full of running that the jockey could not pull him up and he ran into a concrete post, sustaining a bloody nose) McCourt, the trainer, told us that Ameghino had returned from Newbury "rotten with the virus". Then, some six weeks later before the Ayr Gold Cup, he apparently staged a remarkable return to full health, so much so that he left the stable's main hope for the big Ayr race, Amorous, for dead in a gallop.

Ameghino thus travelled up to Scotland well fancied to win, but unfortunately the blacksmith pricked one of his feet before the race and he had to be withdrawn. Amorous went on finish a close second in the Gold Cup, so McCourt had every reason to fancy Ameghino's chances against much less talented opposition yesterday.

The point about all this and the reason why certain racing buffs were getting even hotter under the collar than the weather warranted, is that the Stewards amazingly did not summon McCourt to explain the dramatic improvement in the horse's form between the Newbury race and yesterday.

McCourt's explanation should have been relayed to the public, who were aware only of the horse's abysmal last race when they came to assess the form and invest their money. Certainly the Stewards, who have been quick enough to crack down on cases of foul riding this season, will do racing's image – so badly-tarnished only recently by the allegations of race-fixing in a national newspaper – no good at all if they fail to investigate where an investigation is so obviously required.

Despite the obvious popularity of Miss Kelleway's success on Pretty Picture in the Stonehill Handicap, there were plenty of people who believed that the stewards should have inquired into that horse's improved running as well. Pretty Picture had finished down the field behind Another Sam at Ascot only last Thursday. Yesterday, well supported at 5-1, she made all the running to leave her rivals strung out like last week's washing.

Miss Kelleway, an extremely self-possessed young lady, said after the race that her father, the trainer Paul, had given her "a right rollicking" after the Ascot race, because the pace had been slow and she had not made enough use of the horse's stamina. She also got stopped twice during the race. All very plausible stuff, but once again surely more than the priviledged few should have been allowed to know about it.

Larionov was another who left previous form well behind when, starting at 14-1, he beat On Stage in the Harroway Stakes. John Winter, the trainer, said that the victory had given him great encouragement for his Cambridgeshire hope, Favoloso, with whom Larionov has been galloping recently.



Pretty Picture: Gay Kelleway scores on her father's trained filly at Goodwood

Royal Heroine loses place

Royal Heroine was yesterday disqualified from second place in this year's 1,000 Guineas and her Newmarket trainer, Michael Stoute, fined £600. The Jockey Club Disciplinary Committee found that Stoute was in breach of the rules of racing after a urine sample from the three-year-old filly was found to contain the banned substance caffeine and theobromide.

Purchased by Robert Sangster as a two-year-old, the filly produced a positive sample after finishing a length and a half behind the French trained Ma Biche in the Newmarket classic on April 28.

Her connections must now relinquish the £13,213 prize money and Favoridge is moved up to second place, Habibti to third and Rare Roberta, fourth.

After a three and a quarter hour inquiry, the committee was unable to find a reason for the positive test, but Stoute's solicitor, Mr Jeremy Richardson, put it down to a tonic widely used in racing. "It was a very wet spring and the tonic helps horses to flourish", he said.

The Ross-on-Wye trainer John Edwards was fined £100 by the committee for allowing the conditional jockey David Walker to ride outside the restrictions of his licence.

Walker is licensed to ride only in races confined to conditional jockeys and National Hunt flat races, but on March 30 he partnered Sutton Court for Miss Betty Sykes in the Western Handicap Hurdle at Huntingdon, and on April 16 in Stratford's Ilmington Handicap Hurdle.

RUGBY UNION

Lord outlines plans for tournaments and change in laws

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

David Lord, the Australian who plans to launch professional rugby union in this country on January 14, made a breezy, confident appearance before a sceptical British press gathering in London yesterday, presenting the face of a man with all the aces up his sleeve. Since he is not prepared to disclose the names of his sponsors, however, only time will tell whether the aces turn out to be jokers. Mr Lord freely admits that he will do anything to quash the scepticism until he is ready.

There is little doubt that the climate is right for a scheme such as Mr Lord's. The generation gap between players and administrators was never so marked, not so much in terms of age as in attitude. On the one hand, Ron Jacobs, president of the Rugby Union, talks of dealing with honourable men when asking England players to sign a declaration of intent – from which at least one leading administrator has disassociated himself. On the other, player-power has been increasing in this country and in Australasia, and the attitude of many leading players is that if the game can take such large profits from the efforts of the players, surely they are entitled to some of it, in the form of "perks" if not direct payment.

The waters are further muddied when a leading player of one country – Robert Paparemborde – suggested in a French newspaper that the leading players of other countries are involved in money-making rackets.

Paparemborde stressed that his criticisms were not of the players but of the system which allowed such "abuses" to grow. Wheeler makes the point that what was done was an extension of what regularly happens on any major tour when a players' pool exists.

Considering the accusations which have, from time to time, been levelled at the French from this side of the Channel, there may be an element of tit-for-tat in Paparemborde's story, but Wheeler is contacting his soclicitors for advice. It does make the point however, that players, the product of their age, may look for a cushion in their rugby which older players, now administrators, never thought of. Into such a disaffected atmosphere drops Mr Lord with a plan which is utterly plausible, given one thing only – that he has the necessary funds, amounting to somewhere between £20m and £30m.

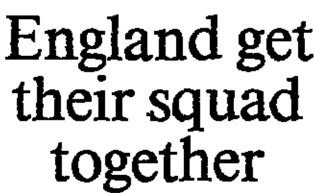
In summary, Mr Lord plans seven tournaments spaced over 25 months. The first begins on January 14 when an England team plays Wales at Stamford Bridge, Chelsea (kick-off 1pm), followed, two hours later, by Australia v New Zealand. Two more games, involving Ireland, Scotland, France and Fiji, take, take place in Edinburgh on the same day. The tournament proceeds on a round-robin basis before a semi-final and a final on February 11. Then comes a to-month rest before the second tournament is held in Australia.

The players themselves receive some £3,000 on arrival for the first game, match fees scaled to a win, lose or draw system during the following 48 hours, and a further £9,000 on completion of the tournament That makes an aggregate over seven tournaments of £84,000, not including bonus payments. The cash for each squad of 31 (26 players, manager, coach, doctor, physiotherapist and baggage man) comes from two major sponsors and eight minor sponsors and is closely linked with television coverage. Crowds, Mr Lord claims, are not vital to the funding of the scheme.

He claims, instead, to have organized 80 hours of international television coverage, the money from which – with that from the sponsors – will be paid into a trust fund, the signatories to which include two players from each country involved. The players themselves are likely to form a professional association and would also have a say in the rules under which games would be played.

Mr Lord envisages a ban of defending backs standing up flat on the advantage line, changes to the tackle laws, and the prevention of spoiling half-back play. Any question of the infringement of International Board copyright could be dealt with by drawing up professional rules for a game called, simply, *rugby* (as opposed to union or league).

The area in which Mr Lord admits a weakness is the composition of his Irish squad, mainly because many of their leading players are professional men reluctant to leave their present jobs and because there is no strength in depth there. Any player who wishes to opt out of his initial contract is free to do so. More than that Mr Lord will not say. The success of the whole project, in the long term, is still anyone's guess – which leaves us roughly where we came in.



England get their squad together

Two of the players whose omission or retirement caused England a degree of heartache last season, Mike Slemen and Phil Blakeway, were included yesterday in a training squad of 34 which will meet at Stourbridge on October 3. Slemen, aged 32, the Liverpool left wing who was not picked for the trial nor for the international season in 1982-83 after winning 29 caps, was never satisfactorily replaced. Blakeway, the Gloucester tight head prop, retired from rugby altogether and will face a stern tussle with Gary Pearce of Northampton for the national place.

In other respects the squad is based very largely on last season's selections, with the exceptions of the back row players, Dean Richards of Leicester and Paul Simpson of Bath. Both have been in consistently good form for their clubs though I imagine that Simpson is chosen as a flanker rather than No 8, where he has been playing for Bath. There are already three No 8s in the squad, Richards, John Scott and Bob Hesford.

In the absence through injury of Nigel Melville, the scrum halves are Steve Smith and Nick Youngs, the two incumbents last season, and Simon Halliday and John Palmer, the Bath centres, justifiably come in as a ready-made pairing with John Horton, their club stand-off. Jim Syddall, the Waterloo lock, is restored to favour and Brian Barley, the Wakefield centre, is the least known face among the backs.



Slemen: back in training

BACKS: Full backs – W Hare (Leicester), N Stringer (Wasps); wings – J Carleton (Orrell), M Slemen (Liverpool), A Swift (Swansea), D Trick (Bath); centres – B Barley (Wakefield), H Davies (Wasps), P Dodge (Leicester), S Halliday (Bath), J Palmer (Bath), C Woodward (Leicester); stand-off halves – L Cusworth (Leicester), J Horton (Bath); scrum halves – S Smith (Sale), N Youngs (Leicester).

FORWARDS: Props – C Smart (Newport), P Rendall (Wasps), P Blakeway (Gloucester), G Pearce (Northampton); hookers – S Mills (Gloucester), P Wheeler (Leicester); locks – S Bainbridge (Gosforth), S Boyle (Gloucester), M Colclough (Angoulême/Wasps), J Syddall (Waterloo); flankers – D Cooke (Harlequins), J Gadd (Gloucester), N Jeavons (Moseley), P Simpson (Bath), P Winterbottom (Headingley); No 8s – R Hesford (Bristol), D Richards (Leicester), J Scott (Cardiff).

Wycombe high hurdle

If High Wycombe appear in the third round of the John Player Cup this season, it will be for the third successive year, no mean achievement for the Buckinghamshire club (David Hands writes). To do so, however, they will have to beat Lydney in the second round of the competition on December 3 and though yesterday's draw at Twickenham gave them home advantage, High Wycombe will need little reminding of the struggle that Sale had to beat Lydney in the cup last season.

By beating the Cornish champions, Launceston, last Saturday, High Wycombe underlined the gap that exists between leading clubs in the far west and the rest of the country. All save one of the other leading clubs involved in the second-round draw found themselves blessed with home games, the exception being Fylde, who must travel to Nuneaton.

SECOND ROUND DRAW: West Hartlepool v Morley; Nottingham v Newark; Vipers v Stourbridge; Nuneaton v Fylde; Worthing v Old Redcliffians; Stroud v Dartfordians; High Wycombe v Lydney; Southend v KCS Old Boys; Richmond v US Portsmouth; Norwich v Henley.

ICE SKATING

Figures hold the key to Miss Jackson's hopes

By John Hennessy

Within the framework of the St Ivel Ice International at Richmond this week will be a personal tussle for supremacy among British women. On the face of it Karen Wood, the champion now trained by Inge Dorn at Billingham, ought to have an easy passage against Susan Jackson, only third last season, but things have happened since December, 1982.

To start with, Miss Jackson was preferred to Alison Southwood, the runner-up, when the teams were chosen for the international championship. Then Miss Wood was pulled out of the world championships for disciplinary reasons, (for no serious misdemeanor, one should add), which may leave a tinge of dissatisfaction in some judges' minds; and finally Miss Jackson moved from Nottingham, where wh had been trained by David Lunn, to Richmond, where she comes under the formidable aegis of Arnold Gerschwiler. Lunn did well by Miss Jackson, but his ice dance background was bound to limit his horizons. Gerschwiler, on the other hand, is a man of substantial figure skating reputation and it will be fascinating to see what improvement he has been able to achieve, particular with Miss Jackson's compulsory figures. You can free-skate like an angel these days and have no hope of a satisfactory result if inadequate compulsory figures confine you to the unprivileged Group B in the free.

The significance of all this is that this is the first time for five years that our women's entry has been confined to one skater for the world championship (based on the previous year's result). The same rule will apply to the Winter Olympics next February.

Their principal opponents will be Manuela Rubin, the West German champion, and Tiffany Chin of the United States. Miss Ruben finished one place higher than Miss Chin in the world championships in Helsinki in March but Miss Chin, trained by John Nicks, a former world pairs champion for Britain, is much the younger and ready, one would think, to turn the tables.

The men's event features, uniquely, two black skaters in Bobby Beauchamp (United States) and Fernand Fedronic (France). Together with, particularly, Gary Beacon (Canada) and Heiko Fischer, the West German champion, they should fashion an absorbing contest.

Strongly represented also in the pairs, with Lea-Ann Miller and William Fauver and in the ice dance with Carol Fox and Richard Dalley, it could be a clean sweep for the United States. But Karen Barber and Nicky Slater, second only to Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, among British ice dancers will expect to throw a spanner in the American works.

The British pairs champions Susan Garland and Ian Jenkins have, alas, had to withdraw because of an attack of food poisoning suffered by Miss Garland.

ICE HOCKEY

Problems for Rockets before Cup

By Robert Pryce

For three evenings a week for the past month, Dundee United's coaching staff have been training the city's other championship team. This week their charges are involved in two European Cup games. After Dundee United complete their defeat of Spartan Hamrun, Dundee Rockets travel to Copenhagen to play Rodovre SIK. A Dundee win there is about as unthinkable as, say, Denmark winning at Wembley.

Despite the voluntary aid of the football club, Rockets are not as well prepared as they would like to be. Their season did not start until last weekend and a number of questions about their line-up and match readiness have yet to be answered.

Their first line appears to be in the best possible condition after accounting for all the team's goals in an 18-6 win over Whitley Warriors on Saturday. But Roy Halpin, who scored six goals and six assists, is now suffering from influenza and Mike Walker, who scored five goals and six assists, will probably not play in Copenhagen because of the European Cup regulation that restricts teams to two foreigners each.

On Sunday, without Halpin, they experienced some problems on the small Ayr ice rink with the resurgent Ayr Brewins. Goals from Kenny Wells and the veteran forward, Jackson McBride, gave Ayr a 2-1 lead with four minutes to go before Dundee recovered to win 3-2.

Solihull Barons and Streatham Redskins show few signs of rust. Solihull gained their third big win in succession at Southampton, while Streatham dealt efficiently with their fiercest rivals, Nottingham Panthers, winning 8-2 with the help of four unanswered goals in the last period.

BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier division: Dundee Rockets 18 (Halpin 6, Walker 5, R Wood 5), Whitley Warriors 6 (Whitehouse 4). First division: Bristol Blackhawks 0, Glasgow Dynamos 9; Bournemouth Stags 12, Glasgow Dynamos 8.
AUTUMN CUP: Fife Flyers 6 (Macdougall 4), Ayr Brewins 9; Peterborough Pirates 8 (Carnegie 3), Nottingham Panthers 8 (McKay 3); Ayr Brewins 2, Dundee Rockets 3; Murrayfield Racers 7 (Dampier 3), Fife Flyers 4; Durham Wasps 11, Cleveland Bombers 2; Southampton Vikings 5, Solihull Barons 10 (Budz 6, Skrudland 3); Streatham Redskins 8 (Stefan 3), Nottingham Panthers 2.

Goodwood results

Going: Good

2.0 HALL HILL STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £2,522: 6f)
NEW DIMENSION b f by Sharpen Up-Milvera (G Leigh) 8-11 G Starkey (85-40 fav) 1

[illegible]

Nottingham

Going: Good to firm

[illegible]

Hamilton Park

Going: Good.

[illegible]

3.15 CWS RETAIL OPERATIONS HANDICAP (£2,586: 1m 40yd)
GIGONDAS, B F, by Brigadier Gerard – [illegible]
Oakapple N Connorton (2-1 fav) 2
Ben's Birdie R Curant (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £9.70. Places: £2.20, £1.20, [illegible]

Carlisle

[illegible]

Goodwood

Draw advantage: high numbers best

2.0 COCKED HAT HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £1,291: 1m 4f) (12 runners)

4	044-000	TUDOR ROOT (D Robinson) D Laing 9-7	B Proctor	1
5	400301	SALIX (R Coombe) Pat Mitchell 9-7 (4 ex)	W Carson	5
6	20-000	IVER SAGA (R J Williams) R J Williams 9-5	W R Swinburn	7
7	0000	CIDER WITH KATHY (Mrs H Collins) C Wildman 9-3	A Dicks 7	10
8	10-0000	PIERROT AUGUST (J Scanlon) H O'Neill 9-3	T Ives	4
9	000030	WOOLOOWARE (J Cribb) G Balding 9-3	J Matthias	3
10	10-0004	MISS CARINE (D Beresford) Capt J Wilson 9-3	K Darley	12
11	000000	LAST GUNBOAT (J Hurd) A Ingham 9-3	G Ramshaw	9
12	00-00	CHEQUERED LIFE (L Jones) D Laing 9-1	Pat Eddery	11
13	020002	BLACK VEIL (J Bluemnow) M Blanshard 9-0	N Adams 7	6
18	000003	FROGMORE SWEET (B) (R Halling) R Thompson 8-9	K Bradshaw 7	2
19	000-000	TEDDINGTON JEWEL (Mrs B Simmons) H O'Neill 8-6	B Rouse	8

7-4 Salix, 11-4 Black Veil, 6 Woolooware, 8 Miss Carine, 12 Chequered Life, 16 others.

2.30 'COAST TO COAST' STABLE AWARD HANDICAP (£2,260: 1m 2f) (11)

1	001113	WOODCOTE (D) (N Hayley) G Pritchard-Gordon 3-9-10	P Eddery	6
3	1-00000	TAKE A CARD (Mrs H Renshaw) M Stoute 4-9-7	W R Swinburn	10
5	03-2422	NORTHERN TRIP (C Hedigan) G Harwood 3-9-6	A Clark	4
6	222000	REKAL (D) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 5-8-9	T Ives	9
7	000400	MASSIMO (DB) (P Winfield) P Cundell 4-8-7	J Reid	7
11	340040	NASHAAB (D) (H Ali) C Benstead 3-8-6	B Rouse	2
12	00-000	FIZZER (U Schwarzenbach) R Hannon 3-8-6	R Wernham	5
14	00-0330	BERTHA (M Berger) R Baker 3-8-5	W Carson	8
15	03004	EASY LISTENING (B) (A Plant) C Mackenzie 4-8-4	–	3
16	004000	ELISETTA (J Prentice) M Blanshard 3-7-7	N Adams 7	11
18	403033	UNIT TENT (D) (Atlas Diplay Tents) G Lewis 5-7-7	–	1

6-4 Woodcote, 7-2 Northern Trip, 13-2 Rekal, 8 Bertha, 14 Nashaab, 20 others.

3.0 PHOENIX BREWERY LAUREL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,428: 1m) (10)

2	201211	VALERIO (CD) (B Hamoud) L Cumani 9-12 (5 ex)	Pat Eddery	1
5	000322	SON OF RAJA (Mrs I Peters) J Bethell 9-2	–	8
11	424010	JOBROKE (D) (E Moller) G Wragg 8-9	–	7
13	002103	SARATINO (DB) (Mrs J McDougald) I Balding 8-9	J Matthias	4
15	311311	MARSHALLA (D) (D Beresford) Capt J Wilson 8-7 (5 ex)	K Darley	6
19	022300	TROPICAL RED (D) (C Wildman) C Wildman 8-4	A Dicks 7	10
21	000-200	ASMALWI (B) (O Zawawi) W Musson 8-3	T Ives	3
22	000300	POLO BOY (Mrs A Herbage) G Balding 8-2	D Dinsley	5
23	430013	SOME SUNNY DAY (D) (R Gibbons) C Benstead 8-0	–	9
27	00-000	DOMINION GIRL (Danebury Racing Stables) K C-Brown 7-7	–	2

5-2 Marshalla, 3 Valerio, 5 Jobroke, 7 Saratino, 10 Some Sunny Day, 16 Son Of Raja.



Willie Carson rides Visible Form (4.30) for Luca Cumani

3.30 LIMEKILN STAKES (2-y-o: £4,851: 7f) (8)

5	312000	MERAVAL (J Fisher) M Ryan 8-11	W R Swinburn	8
6	401444	MR ROCHESTER (B) (A Herbage) G Balding 8-11	J Matthias	3
13		HIVE OFF (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 8-6	T Ives	1
14	00	KALOOKI BERT (B) (R Dowsett) D Elsworth 8-6	–	2
15	044042	LAURIE'S PANTHER (L James) D Elsworth 8-6	Pat Eddery	6
17		NEARDOWN BOY (C Horgan) C Horgan 8-6	B Rouse	7
18		TRAPEZE ARTIST (Introgroup Holdings) N Vigors 8-6	J Reid	4
20	0	RISK ALL (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk) J Dunlop 8-3	W Carson	5

2 Mr Rochester, 3 Risk All, 11-2 Laurie's Panther, 7 Meraval, 10 Hive Off, 14 others.

4.0 ROYAL SUSSEX STAKES (amateurs: 3-y-o: £1,844: 1m 2f) (17)

1	0-00110	PROMINDANTE (S Tindall) S Mellor 11-10	Elain Mellor	3
3	231004	ON THE FOAN (D) (F Al-Mutawa) F Durr 11-5	T Thomson Jones	10
4	000120	PIP (Maj Gen Sir J D'Avigdor-Goldsmid) J Dunlop 11-5	R Hutchinson	4
6		CAPA (H Elks) O O'Neill 11-0	L Carenza 5	1
7		CHARTFIELD (S Tindall) S Mellor 11-0	Brooke Sanders	9
9	0-3	GOLDWATER (R Spencer) P Mitchell 11-0	D Wilson 5	6
10	1-44000	JUNGLE ROMEO (B) (Sir G White) M Stoute 11-0	Maxine Carvalho	13
11		KING VIV (S Tindall) S Mellor 11-0	Dana Mellor	11
12	03-0000	KUWAIT TEAM (B) (Sheik Fahed) D Laing 11-0	A J Wilson	2
13	304400	MAJOR ANTHONY (Duripanel UK Ltd) J Bosley 11-0	M Bosley 5	5
15	000000	PRINCE AMADEO (B) (Mrs W Sulke) R Houghton 11-0	G Johnson Houghton 5	8
17	00-0000	ROYAL BRIGADIER (G Moses) G Balding 11-0	S Sherwood	12
18	2-	TOURNAMENT LEADER (D Marks) D Marks 11-0	–	17
19	1-04400	ARMONIT (I Hodgkiss) R Hannon 10-11	D Williams	14
21	404-000	LA REINE ROSE (Sheikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 10-11	J Ciechanowski 5	15
23	030	SERAPHIM (G Butterfield) M Haynes 10-11	Yvonne Haynes	7
24	0	WAADA HATTA (Sheikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 10-11	Jessica Wilkinson 5	16

3 Pip, 7-2 Promindante, 9-2 Jungle Romeo, 7 On The Foan, 10 Tournament Leader.

4.30 SETTRINGTON STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £2,270: 6f) (10)

4	1423	FAIR TEST (Lady Dunphie) I Balding 9-0	J Matthias	7
5	2313	LALA (D) (H H Prince Y Saud) D Laing 9-0	Pat Eddery	2
7	323230	SAJEDA (B) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 9-0	T Ives	4
9	41	VISIBLE FORM (D) (G Keller) L Cumani 9-0	W Carson	5
14	0	CHATTER (T Holland-Martin) R Houghton 8-8	J Reid	1
18	00	DANGEROUS MELODY (C Heard) P Mitchell 8-8	–	3
19		DARK AMBER (Mrs A Herbage) G Balding 8-8	D Dinsley	6
29	0	SCHERZANDO (Derite Decorators) M McCormack 8-8	W R Swinburn	9
30	000	SILVER EMPRESS (B Pearl) D Elsworth 8-8	–	10
33	00	WHEN I DREAM (G Moses) G Balding 8-8	W Higgins	8

9-4 Visible Form, 3 Fair Test, 4 Lala, 13-2 Sajeda, 12 Chatter, 16 others.

Goodwood selections

By John Karter

2.0 Salix. 2.30 Woodcote. 3.0 Saratino. 3.30 Risk All. 4.0 Pip. 4.30 Visible Form.

Nottingham

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

2.0 SIBTHORPE STAKES (2-Y-O selling: £1,022: 1m 50yd) (19 runners)

2	0003	BOYS IN BLUE (B) M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	15
3	00	DOUBLE SWING A Pitt 8-11	P Cook	4
5	00	HALL'S PRINCE C Spares 8-11	N Day	18
6	0000	KALAROSE J Hardy 8-11	P Robinson	3
7	0000	LEAVE EM LAUGHING Mrs B Waring 8-11	J Williams	13
8	000	THE HOMAN N Callaghan 8-11	–	5
12	00	CRIMSON QUEEN P Cole 8-8	S Cauthen	11
14	3000	GRANDE MADAME (B) C Booth 8-8	G Oldroyd	16
15	00000	GWYN A Davidson 8-8	–	9
16	000	KALAGIRL M Blanshard 8-8	R Cochrane	2
18	003	LOTUS LADY R Akehurst 8-8	G Baxter	12
19	000	MY SWEET BABY A Ingham 8-5	W Newnes	10
21	0	QUEEN KONG (B) N Gallaghan 8-8	–	19
22	00	SAFFRON LADY D Ringer 8-8	P D'Arcy	7
23		SARITAMER LASS B Richmond 8-8	–	6
24	0000	SAVOY RANGER J D-Home 8-8	I Johnson	17
25	00	SIMCOE STAR W Wharton 8-8	Paul Eddery	8
29	0000	WASHBURN FLYER K Ivory 8-8	J Lowe	14
30	0000	WHEELWRIGHTS LADY M Haynes 8-8	I Jenkinson	1

11-4 Boys In Blue, 9-2 Crimson Queen, 5 Grande Madam, 13-2 Simcoe Star, 7 Queen Kong, 12 Washburn Flyer, 16 others.

2.30 CARLTON STAKES (Div I: 2-Y-O maiden fillies: £976: 6f) (10)

2	0230	COUNTRY BREEZE (B) M Blanshard 8-11	R Fox	4
3	0402	DASHING LIGHT (B) G Lewis 8-11	P Waldron	3
4	44	EMERALD EAGLE C Booth 8-11	G Oldroyd	6
10	0230	ORCHARD ROAD R J Williams 8-11	R Cochrane	2
11	023	PREOBRAJENSKA R Armstrong 8-11	S Cauthen	7
12	43	REAL SILVER B Hobbs 8-11	G Baxter	10
13	342	SAINTLY WAY Thomson Jones 8-11	P Cook	8
14	4300	SMOKEY LIN A Jarvis 8-11	L Piggott	9
15	3202	SOUTHERN VENTURE S Norton 8-11	J Lowe	5
16	200	TELHAM H Candy 8-11	W Newnes	1

6-4 Preobrajenska, 7-2 Real Silver, 9-2 Dashing Light, 6 Saintly Way, 10 Telham, 12 Orchard Road, 14 others.

3.0 EXTON PARK STAKES (2-Y-O: £690: 6f) (13)

[illegible]

3.30 WINTHORPE HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £2,025: 6f) (18)

[illegible]

30	0009	AYNHO HILL (B) H Candy 8-8	T Williams 7	5
33	000	WESTGATE LADY C Booth 8-6	M Wigham	7
34	0320	IT'S THE BEST R Hollinshead 8-5	S Perks	11
34	4000	INDIAN DAWN S Norton 8-4	J Lowe	10
36	0000	VALIANT DANCER (B) Peter Taylor 8-3	J Jenkinson	2
38	2100	DECOY DUCK (D) G Blum 8-1	–	18
39	0400	STOCK HILL LAD (D) M Blanshard 8-1	R Cochrane	14
41	0080	STEVULA A Smith 7-13	Paul Eddery	9
42	0401	TAXIBUL R Hannon 7-10	A McGlone	17

4 Miami Prince, 5 Taxibul, 7 Pichincha, 8 Marcostables, 10 Westgate Lady, Decoy Duck, 12 Snow Card, Singing Boy, 16 others.

4.0 CARLTON STAKES (Div II: 2-Y-O maiden fillies: £1,018: 6f) (4)

[illegible]

4.30 GOOSE FAIR HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,554: 1m 5f) (14)

[illegible]

5.0 BENTINCK STAKES (£2,278: 1m 2f) (13)

5	0010	AYMAN (B) Thomson Jones 3-8-12	P Cook	9
6	1201	BAHOOR (D) G Harwood 3-8-12	G Starkey	4
12	1002	SICONDA R Hollinshead 4-8-11	Geraldine Thorpe 7	12
14	0024	GUNNER'S BELLE M Blanshard 3-8-9	R Cochrane	11
16	2212	SLIX J Dunlop 3-8-9	L Piggott	13
21	2242	DARTING GROOM (B) S Norton 3-8-7	J Lowe	5
22	0203	HERODOTE (B) P Kelleway 3-8-7	Gay Kelleway 5	3
28	2-	STRIDE B Hobbs 3-8-2	G Baxter	1
32		CHAD'S DELIGHT O Brennan 3-7-13	G Brown 7	10
33	00	DAVID HENRYS M Usher 3-7-13	–	6
34	00	ETOILE D'ARGENT R Simpson 3-7-13	S Whitworth 7	7
39		MODEL PUPIL O Brennan 3-7-13	P D'Arcy	2
41	000-	THE SHINER D Nicholson 3-7-13	–	18

9-4 Bahoor, 11-4 Herodote, 9-2 Stride, 6 Slix, 8 Ayman, 10 Darting Groom, 14 The Shiner, 16 others.

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Boys in Blue. 2.30 Real Silver. 3.0 Que Marido. 3.30 Snow Card. 4.0 Betsy Bay. 4.30 Mikro Poulaki. 5.0 Herodote.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Boys in Blue. 2.30 Preobrajenska. 3.0 Sassanoco. 3.30 Singing Boy. 4.0 Betsy Bay. 4.30 Westview. 5.0 Stride.

Hamilton Park

Draw advantage: middle to high numbers best

2.15 AVONDALE STAKES (£886: 1m 1f 10yd) (12 runners)

[illegible]

2.45 REDERECH STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £692: 1m 40yd) (8)

[illegible]

7	00	WILGOR J Berry 8-11	–	3
8	000	BARONY N Chamberlain 8-8	–	4
9	00	DEAR CLAUDIA G Huffer 8-8	M Rimmer 3	2
10	00	FLOATING W A Stephenson 8-8	G Skeats	1
14	00	SOVEREIGN HONEY W Guest 8-8	E Guest 5	7

7-4 Dear Claudia, 100-30 Lindrick Victor, 4 Floating, 6 Reoch, 8 Sovereign Honey, 12 Barony, 16 others.

3.15 ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOON GUARDS CUP HANDICAP (£1,463: 6f) (16)

1	0022	LEGAL SOUND (D) J Etherington 4-9-10	E Hide	1
2	0004	DENMORE (DB) R Peacock 7-9-10	S P Griffiths 7	9
4	0103	LADENDA (DB) J W Watts 3-9-4	N Connorton	8
5	0000	MARY MAGUIRE (CD) Mrs M Nesbitt 5-9-4	A Crook	7
10	2130	TRADE HIGH (D) G Richards 4-9-0	M Birch	4
13	0022	NIGHT CLOWN (B) A Bailey 4-8-13	E Johnson	10
14	0410	EASY STAR (D) B Hanbury 3-8-13	–	16
16	0204	BLACKFEET (D) J S Wilson 4-8-8	C Dwyer	3
17	b-000	LEAP BRIDGE (B) Miss L Siddall 5-8-8	G Gosney	15
19	0300	LADY SIAN Denys Smith 3-8-6	–	6
20	0002	MELOWEN D Plant 3-8-4	–	11
21	0103	BLOCHAIRN SKOLAR (CD) N Bycroft 5-8-4 (7 ex)	W Ryan 5	14
22	0000-	ARCHIMBOLDO (D) W A Stephenson 5-8-3	O Gray	13
24	0000	HOPEFUL WATERS (D) J Spearing 3-8-3	D Nicholls	12
25	0042	PRIONSAA (D) W H Williams 5-8-1	L Charnock	5
26	0000	MARSHAL OSTHOFF T Craig 4-7-11	–	2

4 Ladenda, 9-2 Easy Star, 5 Night Clown, Denmore, 8 Legal Sound, Trade High, 10 Blochairn Skolar, 12 Prionsaa, 14 others.

3.45 STRATHCLYDE STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,252: 6f) (13)

9	30	FARAWAY PRINCESS G Huffer 8-11	M Rimmer 3	8
11	00	HUMBERSIDE LADY G Huffer 8-11	B Crossley	3
12	02	IBTISAMM G Hunter 8-11	R Hills 3	7
15	02	INNOCENT MAID P Rohan 8-11	M Birch	2
21	00	LOCH LOVER R Allan 8-11	–	9
22		LUCKY ENGAGEMENT P Haslam 8-11	G Sexton	1
24	00	MINNIE FULLER E Incisa 8-11	O Gray	12
25		MURTHLY-BREEZE W H Williams 8-11	C Dwyer	4

[illegible]

4.15 LORD HAMILTON OF DALZELL HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,886: 6f) (13)

[illegible]

3 Guy's Gold, 4 Sweet Sonja, 5 [illegible] Screes, 10 Jaleela, 12 others.

4.45 CAPTAIN J C STEWART HANDICAP (£1,920: 1m 5f) (12)

1	4000	MUSLAB (DB) Thomson Jones 4-9-12	R Hills 3	12
3	1100	TREASURE HUNTER [illegible]	E Hide	3
4	2300	HOLMBURY (B) G Huffer 3-8-3	B Crossley	9
5	0220-	CITY'S SISTER (CD) G Richards 5-8-12	J Carroll 7	11
9	0000	ENBYAR DAN (B) M Tompkins 3-8-8	R Curant	4
10	100	CAMERONIAN LAD (C) J S Wilson 4-8-6	C Dwyer	6
13	0-044	DAN ZAIG P Haslam 3-8-2	G Sexton	8
14	0300	MAWAL W Guest 6-8-2	–	7
16	00-00	RABEEB M H Easterby 3-7-13	K Hodgson	10
19	0203	WARFLIGHT (C) C Thornton 4-7-10	A Nesbitt	1
20	3333	STATE BALL W Elsey 3-7-8	L Charnock	2
23	0000	SOVEREIGN LACE (B) Denys Smith 3-7-7	D Leadbitter 7	5

5-2 Holmbury, 3 Warflight, 5 Dark Zaid, 8 Muslab, 10 Treasure Hunter, State Ball, 12 Mawal, 14 others.

Hamilton selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Amarach. 2.45 Sovereign Honey. 3.15 Easy Star. 3.45 Faraway Princess. 4.15 Jaleela. 4.45 Holmbury.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Cash Or Carry. 2.45 Sovereign Honey. 3.15 Night Clown. 3.45 Faraway Princess. 4.15 Jaleela. 4.45 Holmbury.

BOXING

Outlook unsettled for the man from Manila after Magri's storm warning

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The dawn on an English September day does not exactly come up as it does 'crost Manila Bay but yesterday when the sun fell on Lord's Cricket Ground 'crost the way from Frank Cedeno's hotel room it warmed the heart of the little Filipino flyweight. The warmth did not envelope him the way it does in the streets of Manila but he rubbed his hands with the kind of satisfaction the secretary of the MCC might feel on seeing the sun on a big match day.

From the moment he arrived in rain 12 days ago to finish off his preparation for his world title bout with Charlie Magri, Cedeno has been praying for the sun. It makes him feel a different man. His manager, Jesse Abrea, said two days ago: "If the sun comes out we will take the title: if it does not then it may not be so good."

The sunshine lifted some of the depression that had descended on the two men after seeing, courtesy of the BBC, a video of Magri taking the world title from Eleoncio Mercedes. "He is a big puncher," Mr Abrea said, "a fighter, not a boxer. We will have a hard time. If Cedeno can take the punches we will win. We heard that Magri has a glass chin but he took all the punches from Mercedes. They may have given Magri exercises for the jaw. Then he added: "But we must wait till tomorrow to see if the sun comes out."

The storm will no doubt break quite early around Cedeno's ears this evening at Wembley. Margi knows that Cedeno is a boxer without a knockout punch and he is unlikely to give the challenger enough room to show his skills. Magri, who has been training with Ray Cattouse, 2st heavier than him, is ready to set off his big attacks. "I'm going to knock his block off. I'll kiss him afterwards but I'll knock his block off first," Magri said at the Royal Oak gym, Canning Town.

The Stepney boxer is more than able to match those words with an action and you have got to be a hard man to stick around once Magri opens up. Cedeno has never been stopped but his record of 39 bouts, 31 wins, five defeats against moderate opposition does not confirm durability. Some experts claim that Cedeno is little more than a club boxer and since this is a voluntary defence for Magri you can be sure that the Filipino's name did not pop out of a hat. "I don't know how the promoter, Mike Barrett, got my name but he got in touch with me," Mr Abrea said.

Cedeno may not have the strength to test Magri in the later rounds when the champion sometimes gives an impression of a sailor trying to find his way back to his ship on a dark night. The Filipino is really a super-flyweight and has had to cut down on his rice diet to make the weight.


Magri: confident

Yesterday he was still a pound over but he was quite confident of making 112lb. It could leave him weak.

That is why Mr Abrea hoped that the weigh-in would be at 8 am. "But your commissioner has said it will be at 11. It will give Cedeno time for a meal. The usual British afternoon weigh-in would have deprived Cedeno of his meal. We must have our rice," Mr Abrea said. It would have been cruel to starve a Filipino of the sun and rice as well.

The pressure on Magri to meet his rival, Keith Wallace, will grow if the Liverpudlian beats Antoine Montero, of France, in a European title bout at Alexander Pavilion on November 2. Wallace's manager Frank Warren, is offering £60,000 to Magri. But Barrett, who would also like to stage the bout, which is the flyweight equivalent of the Bugner-Bruno show, said yesterday: "It is time I gave 60,000 reasons why Magri should not fight allace. I am paying Magri substantially more than that for fighting Cedeno. Magri versus Wallace is a much hotter fight."

Warren countered with a blow to the top end of the scale. "I defy Mike Barrett to show me a contract for the Bruno and Bugner fight. Bugner says he knows nothing about it. I certainly don't and I am Bugner's manager. The board confirmed it today. It is a cheap publicity stunt." There's no show like boxing business.

Date for title bout

The World Boxing Association featherweight title bout between Eusebio Padroza, of Panama, and his Dominican challenger, José Caba, will be held at St Vincent, Italy, on October 22.

CRICKET

Sunday in New York for England

Rachael Heyhoe Flint will lead an English women's team on a flying visit to New York this weekend, for the first women's international to be staged in the United States. The party leaves on Friday evening, to play a West Indies XI in a 50 overs match at the Memorial Stadium, Mount Vernon, New York, on Sunday, and should be back in London on Monday morning, "in time for work", Mrs Heyhoe Flint said.

PARTY: J. Southgate (Sussex), J. Court, H. Stother, C. Mowat, G. Hulah (all Middlesex), S. Potter (West), J. Brittin (Surrey), J. Aspinal, J. Stockdale (both Yorkshire), A. Starling, M. Lear (both East Anglia), R. Heyhoe Flint (West Midlands).

● Yorkshire will turn down a request from the England batsman, Bill Athey, for his release. Athey, who is on holiday in Barbados, wants to join Gloucestershire. The Yorkshire committee chairman, Ronnie Burnett, said yesterday that Athey's request would be rejected.

● Warwickshire have signed Willie Morton, aged 22, the slow left arm spinner from Stirling County, for next season. He took six wickets for 90 for Scotland in three Benson and Hedges Cup matches against county opposition in the summer. Morton, who works as a gravedigger, will be groomed as a potential successor to Gifford, not that Warwickshire have released their second string spin bowlers, Sutcliffe and David Smith.

● Heavy rain forced the abandonment of the third day's play in the second Test between India and Pakistan yesterday at Julhundur, without a ball being bowled. At close of play on Sunday, India were 37 for two in reply to Pakistan's 337. The match resumes tomorrow after today's scheduled rest day. The Pakistan captain, Zaheer Abbas, turned down a request from the organizers to treat yesterday as the rest day, and resume today.

SCORES: Pakistan 37 (Wasim Raja 125, Javed Miandad 66); India 37 for 2.

MOTOR RACING

Top prize may depend on sums

By John Blunsden

Not until the evening of October 15, after the last Formula 1 race of the season – the South African Grand Prix at Kyalami, near Johannesburg – shall we know whether Nelson Piquet has repeated his 1981 world championship victory, or whether Alain Prost, or Rene Arnoux has become the first Frenchman to take motor racing's most coveted prize.

The result of last Sunday's Grand Prix of Europe, sponsored by John Player at Brands Hatch, with Piquet winning in his Brabham-BMW, chased home by Prost's Renault, and Arnoux sliding his Ferrari out of contention, means that many permutations now enter the points equation which must be used to decide the issue.



Grotesque and frightening like a large-headed black-eyed spider, Piquet the title hunter. Photograph: Ian Stewart.

Prost still heads the table with 57 points, Piquet now has 55, and Arnoux travels to South Africa with 49. With nine, six, four, three, two, and one point available for first to sixth places respectively, each of the trio still has everything to fight for, and no doubt their team managers have been busily working out just what needs to be done on the Kyalami circuit in order to get their man the title.

By my calculations, Prost or Piquet have only to win in South Africa in order to become the new champion, regardless of where anyone else finishes, but Arnoux wins there he will only be champion if Piquet finishes fourth or lower, and Prost is sixth or lower. In the event of a points tie, the number of each driver's first places becomes decisive, then his second and subsequent places, until the tie is resolved.

Prost's 57 point have come from four wins, two seconds, one third, one fourth, and one fifth place. Piquet's score of 55 is made up from three wins, three seconds, one third, and two fourths. Arnoux has collected his 49 points from three wins, two seconds, two thirds, and one fifth place.

This means that if Arnoux fails to win the final race his championship hopes are over, and Prost can then take the title by simply tying with Piquet. This means that if Piquet finishes second in South Africa (giving him 61 points), Prost must be third. If the Brazilian only finishes third there, Prost can afford to drop to fifth, and if Puquet finishes fourth, sixth place will be sufficient for Prost to claim the title.

The situation in the manufactures' contest is more clear-cut. Only Ferrari, with 89 points, and Renault, with 78, remain in contention, and even if Ferrari fail to score with either car at Kyalami, Reault must finish at least first and fourth there to prevent the title from returing to Italy. A tall order.

IN BRIEF

Table tennis sponsored

Sponsorship for the English Table Tennis Association, worth £75,000 over three years, by the American-owned retail bankers, Beneficial Trust, was announced in London yesterday. The money will be used for an annual grand prix of junior tournaments, embracing the English junior open, the English junior closed and four junior "select" tournaments.

ATHLETICS. – Lasse Viren, of Finland, who has won four Olympic gold medals, will not run in the marathon at the Los Angeles Games next year. He reached his decision after finishing fifth in a 21 kilometre race in Myrskylae, Southern Finland.

SNOOKER. – Steve Davis successfully defended the Langs Scottish Masters championship in Glasgow on Sunday night. The world champion won £10,000 for defeating Tony Knowles by nine frames to six.

BOWLS. – The semi-final pairings in the Scottish indoor championships at Coatbridge on November 15, 16 and 17 are John Steele (Androssan) v Colin Sommerville (Blantyre) and Jim Boyle (West Lothian) v Jim Nelson (East Fife).

TENNIS

Lendl in the money

San Francisco, (Reuter) – Ivan Lendl beat John McEnroe 3-6, 7-6, 6-4 to win the $265,000 (£182,000) TransAmerica Open championships. Lendl made a second set comeback when McEnroe appeared to lose his winning touch. "I did not play well enough at the end and he got stronger, McEnroe said afterwards.

It was Lendl's 65th win of the year against 13 losses. It added $40,000 (£27,500) to his bank account, and he has already won $1,144,878 (£789,000) in prize money this year. McEnroe, as runner up, received $20,000.

McEnroe lost only three points on his three service games and when he broke Lendl's serve in the sixth game to go 4-2 up, he looked unbeatable.

McEnroe looked even more confident after the first game of the second set, when he broke Lendl for the second time and went into a 2-0 lead. The match went to a tie-breaker which Lendl finally won 7-4 with a service return down the line.

In the seventh game of the third set, McEnroe was broken yet again with another Lendl service return.

Lendl won the match, holding srvice to love and gaining the winning point by slamming the ball past McEnroe. McEnroe salvaged some revenge in the doubles final when he teamed up with Peter Fleming to beat Lendl and Vince Van Patten. 6-1, 6-2.

● Gene Mayer has pulled out of the United States team for the Davis Cup tie with Ireland in Dublin at the weekend, because of eye trouble Steve Denton replaces him.

Three British girls, Annabel Croft, Rina Einy and Julie Salmon, make their debuts in the annual match against the US for the Maureen Connolly trophy at Cambridge from October 12 to 14.


Denton: replacement

VOLLEYBALL

Hillingdon so assured

By Paul Harrison

Hillingdon, the English women's league and cup holders, began the defence of their title so comfortably at the weekend that their coach was revising their pre-season target of not conceding a set all season. "We have decided not to let any team get into double figures in any match against us", Peter Stringer said.

Certainly, the first two matches of the season were easy enough for them: 3–0 victories against Speedwell in Bristol, and against Portsmouth.

After a successful pre-season trip to Belgium, including a defeat of Hermes, Ostend, the Belgian champions, Hillingdon are raring to go. They, and few others, can see any other challenger for the title. Their form makes it all the more disappointing that they have been prevented from entering European competition, because they had not paid back all the money loaned by the English Volleyball Association to enter Europe on an earlier occasion.

In the men's section, Spark easily won a Mikasa Cup first round match against third division opponents Hillingdon 3–0.

BASKETBALL

Accuracy is the need of Palace

By Nicholas Harling

On a rare weekend free of disputes and controversy, Sunderland, the national champions, and Solent, the Cup winners, warmed up successfully for this week's European Cup first round games. Whhile they were maintaining their unbeaten records, Crystal Palace, the league champions, were slipping further from their pedestal and suffering a second successive defeat.

Palace, who have received a first round bye in the Korac Cup, lost 63-58 at Liverpool, for whom Bona, their Sudanese international, continued to excel, this time with 23 points. Missing Jeremich, who has yet to resolve his difficulties with the club, and Spaid, whose transfer to Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead, has still not been paid, Palace are suffering from their lack of marksmen.

Mike Terstra, their new American, was included for the first time only to foul-out with five minutes to go after scoring 14 points, the same as his compatriot, Mc Cray. It was the second time Palace had failed to reach 60 points.

Palace must certainly regret the departure of Johnson, whose 20 points helped Solent overcome Bracknell 100-86. Robinson collected 27 and Callandrillo, Bracknell's new American guard, brought his three-game aggregate up to 98. Tomorrow, Solent recieve the Dutch team, Haaksbergen, in the European Cup Winners' Cup.

Sunderland, who visit the Swedish club Alviks in the European Cup on Thursday, opened their league programme with two victories. On Saturday their height advantage was too much for Leicester, who succumbed 83-66 and on Sunday Hemel were beaten 87-77. At 61-61, it was anyone's game but with Knuckles in foul trouble, Hemel conceded all the next 19 points. Sunderland were once again indebted to their two Americans. Wearren finished with a weekend total of 52, Brandon with 50.

Knuckles (58) and Dassie (57) were even more prolific over the two days, however, for Hemel, who on Saturday had defeated Bolton 84-79. Bolton missed three lay-ups in the closing stages and Hemel needed no further invitation.

Shrewd advice by Malcolm Chamberlain, Kigston's former coach, now the assistant, to his successor Jim Guymon, helped Kingston to a 104-68 success over Manchester. With the scores level 40-40, at the interval, Chamberlain told Guymon to go for a press and Kingston promply took the score to 65-44, by which time the game was won and lost. Broderick (32) scored freely and also collected more than his fair share of rebounds. Able support came from Ellis (26), Kingston's impressive new American guard.

Doncaster and Birmingham figured in the highest scoring game to date, Birmingham emerging 107-103 victors.

Legal Appointments

also on page 30

THINK not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. St Matthew 5:17.

BIRTHS

BETTON. – On Sunday, September 25th at Weston-Super-Mare General Hospital, to Nicky and David – a son (Jack David Mcgregor).

DALE – On Friday September 23 in Edinburgh, to Freddie (née Wilkinson), wife of Michael – a son.

ELGOOD – On 21st September at *Portland Hospital* to Anne (née Darroch) and Guy, a daughter Katharine.

GIBBS. – On September 24th at Queen Charlotte's, to Rosalind (née Robey) and Andrew – a son, Alexis Patrick Somerset, a brother for Hannah.

GREGORY – on Saturday 24th September, at Swindon to Sue wife of Oliver Gregory, a daughter.

GRIFFITHS. – On September 23rd, 1983, at St David's Hospital, Cardiff, to Janis (née Browne) and Matthew, a son, Richard Matthew.

HAGAN. – On September 24th at Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, to Pennie (née Woods) and Philip – a daughter, Amanda Suzy.

HARMSWORTH. – On 21st September, to Alexandra and Vyvyan – a son.

HAWKINS. – On 26th September, 1983, at Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry, to Nicholas and Angela (nee Turner) – a son, David Richard Ogilvie.

HICKMAN. On September 21st, 1983, to Catherine and John – a daughter (Frances Clare), a sister for Alexander, Caroline, George and Julia.

JOHNSON. – On September 20th, 1983, in University College Hospital, to Mary Ann (nee Parker) and Royce, a daughter Sarah Augusta.

LINTON. – On 23rd September 1983, at Jersey Maternity Hospital to Judy, (nee Richards) and Robert – a son Charles Harold.

LOWDELL. – On 20th September to Sara (nee Sandes) and Charles, a son, Edward Peter.

MORGAN. – On Sept 23rd at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Sarah (nee Milburn) and Christopher – a son, half brother for Camilla, Louise and Emma.

MOSS. – On September 24th at St Lukes, Guildford, to Sue (nee Spence) and David, a son (Philip Guy).

NETTLEFOLD. – On September 25th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Henrietta, wife of Charles, a daughter.

NICOLOV. – On September 23rd, to Jane (nee Hibbert) and Valery – a daughter, Vanela.

PARNELL. – On Saturday, September 24, at West London Hospital, Hammersmith, to Carrie (nee Samengo-Turner) and Edward – a daughter.

POUT – On September 25 to Jane (nee Powell-Brett) and Ian, a daughter, Katherine – a sister for James and Alexander.

PROFUMO. – On September 26th in the Lindo wing of St Mary's, Paddington, to Helen and David, a son.

RIDDICK. – On September 23rd at Westminster Hospital, London, to Carol (nee Fellows) and John – a daughter, Gemma Ruth.

SOUTHALL. – On 21st September, to Caroline and Simon – a son, Joshua.

WILSON. – On 22nd September, at Queen Mother's Hospital, Glasgow, to Adrienne and Les – a daughter, Kate Louise.

BIRTHDAYS

CATHRYN ABRAHAMS is 21 today. Congratulations and love. Mummy, Daddy, David and Rhiannon.

MARRIAGES

ASTLE-FARRAND. – On 24 September, 1983, in Nottingham, Paul younger son of Mr and Mrs P. Astle, of Highbridge, Somerset, to Rachel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Farrand, of Nottingham.

ESCOMBE-McAINSH. – On September 21st, 1983, at Lymington, Hampshire, James Mackay to Mary.

SILVER WEDDINGS

DAVIS. – Ron and Marcelle, on 27th September, 1958, at Barking Abbey, Essex. With Congratulations and Love from Roma, Astra, Chanel, and Sammy XXXX.

DEATHS

ALLEN. – On September 24th 1983, Jennifer Jane (née Ryder) aged 58 years of "Ilmaca", Ridgway, Pyrford. Beloved wife of Roger and mother of Sarah and Nicola. Funeral Service at Church Of The Good Shepherd, Pyrford, on 29th September, at 2.30 pm, followed by private cremation at Woking Crematorium. No flowers please. Any donations to Cancer Research.

ATKINSON-CLARK – on September 24th, 1983, Margaret McDonald Dow, wife of William, suddenly at Ashintully. Private cremation. A service of thanksgiving will be held at 2.30pm on Wednesday 28th September, at St Michael's, Ballintuim, Blairgowrie.

BIGGINS. – On September 24th, at home in London, Muriel, beloved wife of Ernest Charles and mother of Anthony, Gail, and Nicola. Funeral service at Mortlake crematorium on Friday, September 30th, at 12.00 noon. Family flowers only, donations in lieu Royal Marsden Hospital Scanner Appeal.

BLAKER. – On 23rd September, 1983, in hospital at Midhurst, Annie Lydia Blaker of Duncton, Sussex, aged 84 years. Funeral service at Duncton Church on Thursday, 6th October at 2.30 pm, followed by interment in the churchyard. Flowers may be sent *to F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus* Road, Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel: Littlehampton 3939.

BONES. – On September 24th, peacefully at home Ethel Victoria, wife of the late Edwin L. Bones of Hoo Farm, Minster, Ramsgate in her 91st year. Funeral service at St Michael's Church, Hernhill, Faversham, Friday, September 30th at 2.15pm, followed by private cremation.

BORER. – On September 19th, peacefully, in hospital, Anthony Leonard (Tony), production designer, Thames Television. Donations to the Leukaemia Fund, c/o Dr John Goldman, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W 12.

BOSTON – on Sept 25th peacefully at home, Beech House, Wymondham, Norfolk, after a long illness, borne with faith, courage and humour, Mary Christine, widow of Canon Noel Boston and beloved mother of Jonathan and Anthea. Private family funeral, family flowers only, but donations if desired for The Clergy Widows Fund, c/o Reverend G. Hall, The Vicarage, Wymondham. Please, no mourning. A memorial service will take place at Wymondham Abbey, on Monday, October 3rd, at 2.00 pm. Clergy are invited to robe.

BOYD – on September 22nd, Audrey May after bearing a painful illness with great courage, peacefully in her sleep, at St Barnabas Home. Deeply loved & darling wife of Basil, devoted & much loved mother of Gillian, Stephen & David, mother-in-law of Debbie & grandmother of Robert. Funeral will take place at Worthing crematorium on Friday September 30th, at 3pm. Flowers to H. D. Tribe Ltd, 130 Broadwater Road, Worthing, or donations if desired to St Barnabas Home.

CAMERON – on 23rd September, 1983, Miss Charlotte Ann Cameron of 2 Abercromby Place, Stirling, former principal of Beacon School for Girls, Bridge of Allan, and last surviving member of the family of the late Kenneth Cameron, deputy Chief Constable of Ross & Cromarty & of Mrs Cameron. Funeral on Wednesday 28th September at Chalmers Church, Bridge of Allan at 1.45pm, followed by cremation at Falkirk crematorium. All friends invited. Family flowers only, but donations in lieu if desired to a children's charity of the donors' choice.

CLARKSON. – On September 25th, 1983, Laura Catherine of Quorn, *Leicestershire*, a much loved mother and grandmother. Cremation at Loughborough Crematorium on Thursday, September 29th, at 10.50am. Flowers and enquiries to G. Gamble & Sons, Meeting St, Quorn. Telephone 415418.

DAYBELL – on September 23rd peacefully at home after a long illness bravely endured, Kathie, wife of the late John Daybell, much loved by her nieces and nephews and her sister Sally. Funeral at Kingston crematorium, Thursday 29th September, 2.00pm. Inquiries and flowers to F. W Paine, Ltd, 182 High Street, New Malden, Surrey (01-942 1978).

DOW – At St George's Hospital, London, on 24th September, 1983, James Findlay Dow, F.R.C.P., dearly beloved husband of Jean and much loved father of Alison, Emma, Ian, Lindsey and Hamish. Funeral private, family only. No flowers.

ECKERSLEY – on 25th September, 1983, suddenly but peacefully at home, Margaret Elizabeth (Margod), dearly beloved wife of Basil. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Claygate on Thursday, 29th September at 2pm. Family flowers only please, otherwise donations to a charity of your choice.

EVANS. – On 25th September 1983, in hospital, Anthony Lagouge Evans, dearly loved husband of Elizabeth, father of Kirsten, Nigel, Mark and Stuart, and grandfather of Zoe and Russell, of Fordingbridge. Funeral service at Mortlake crematorium, Thursday, 29th September, at 4.30 pm. Family flowers only. Memorial service at Hyde Church, Fordingbridge, to be arranged.

DEATHS

FRANKLIN – West Hepple Farmhouse, Morpeth (late of Waterhouse, Cowes), on September 26, Betty (Isobel Clara), wife of James and mother of Melanie and David. Service and cremation at West Road Crematorium, Newcastle, on Thursday September 29 at 1.30 pm.

GILROY – on September 24th 1983, peacefully at Birtley House, Bramley, John Douglas, late 9th Queens Royal Lancers. The funeral service will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Bramley on Thursday September 29th at 2pm. Donations in lieu of flowers may be sent for The British Heart Foundation, c/o and all enquiries please, to Pimms Funeral Services, Charters, Mary Rd, Guildford. Tel. 67394.

GRANT-NORTON. – On 23rd September, in Mallorca, after a long illness, Walter Charles, beloved husband of Iris, much loved father of Penni and Patty, grandfather of Timothy, Grant and Shannon. Memorial service in England later.

HARRISON. – On September 23rd, Iris Ruby, peacefully, aged 80 years. Requiem mass, Wednesday, 28th September, St Alban's, Holborn, at 2 pm. No flowers please. Donations to St Alban's Church.

HUNTER – on September 24th, peacefully at Court Royal, Tunbridge Wells, Mary Elliott, wife of the late Charles Frederick & loved mother of Frances. Cremation at Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, September 30th at 10am. Cut flowers only to E. R. Hickmott & Son or donations to St Dunstans.

LAMBTON. – On September 22nd Commander Hedworth Lambton, D.S.C., R.N., of The Old House, Benhall, Saxmundham beloved husband of Olivia. Funeral at Benhall Church, on Friday September 30th at 2.30pm.

MASON. – On September 23rd, suddenly after a short illness, John Bailey, dearly loved brother of Naomi Johns. Cremation at Putney Vale at 12.00 noon on Thursday, September 29th. No flowers by request. Donations to Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, who will be most *grateful for this tribute*.

MILBURN – On September 24, 1983, Eleanor Lilias (Victoria), widow of Archibald William Milburn, of Fowberry Tower, Northumberland, aged 86. Funeral service at Chatton Church on Thursday September 29 at 2.30 pm. Private interment. A service of thanksgiving will be held at the same time and date in Great Waltham Church. No flowers. Donations if wished to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, Beaumont Street, London, W 1.

MILLER – On September 26th 1983, Ernest Bruce in his 82nd year. Beloved husband of the late Muriel, father of Diana and grandfather of Paul and Joanna. Service at Seaton Parish Church at 12.00 noon on Tuesday 4th October, followed by burial in churchyard. Flowers may be sent to the Funeral Directors: Clapp and Luxton of Croft Street, Seaton, Devon.

MORGAN. – On September 22nd at Harefield Hospital, Alun Hugh Morgan dearly loved husband and father. Funeral service South-West Middlesex Crematorium on Thursday 29th September, at 11.00 am. No flowers please, but donations if desired to Harefield Heart Transplant Trust, Harefield Hospital, Middlesex.

PHILLIPS. – On 23rd September 1983, in hospital Gwenllian, of Reby Cottage, Laleston, wife of the late Edward W. Phillips and dearly loved mother of Jean and Pamela. Funeral service at St David's Church, Laleston on Wednesday, 28th September at 2pm, followed by committal at Margam Crematorium at 3pm. Family flowers only please.

POLLIT – on September 26th, very peacefully at the Beverley Nursing Home, Cromer, Beryl Constance 'Tom' aged 81 years of Point House, Barton Turf, Norwich. A most dearly loved mother & grandmother. Cremation private to be followed by memorial service, date to be announced later.

POTTER – On September 24, 1983, suddenly at home in Wallington, Surrey, Bernard Joseph aged 68. Beloved husband of Margaret and dear father of Sarah Caroline and Anne. Funeral service at St Elphege Church, Wallington, on Friday September 30 at 12 noon. Enquiries to Truelove's 01-647 1032.

RAMAGE. – On 24th September, James Mercer Ramage, former Head of English at Wellington College, on the evening of 24th September at home. Barbara, Rosalind and Fiona were with him. He will be cremated on Thursday, 29th September at 4.30 pm. Donations, please, rather than flowers, to Hospiscare, Exeter.

ROADNIGHT – on September 24th 1983, peacefully in hospital, Richard, dearly loved husband of Daphne, of The Priory, Britwell Salome, Wallington, Oxford. Funeral service at St Nicholas Church, Britwell Salome, at 3 pm, Friday, 30th September.

ROBINSON – on September 22nd, Winifred Margaret, aged 91, formerly of Oakleigh Court, Oxted. Widow of Bernard Cradock and much loved mother of Gordon, Eleanor and Michael. Funeral service at Tandridge Church, near Oxted on Friday 30th September at 3.00pm. Flowers from family only. Any donations to Dorothy Kerin Trust, Burrswood, Groombridge, Kent TN3 9P7.

ROGERS. – On September 23 in France following a motor cycling accident Nicholas William aged 27, beloved son of Robert and Hannah and dearly loved brother of Patrick, Charles and James, of Thornbury, The Avenue, Crowthorne, Berkshire. Funeral arrangements to be announced.

RUTTER, CONRAD PRING. On 23rd September, 1983, aged 77 at his home, Newport House, Mere, Wilts., after a long illness borne with great courage. Funeral service at Salisbury Crematorium on Friday 30th September 1983 at 12.00 noon, followed by a simple memorial service at St Michael's Church, Mere at 3.00 pm. No flowers by request, donations if wished to Local Cancer Research may be sent to L. C. Hill & Son, Funeral Directors, Mere. Telephone Mere 860361.

SANDERS – On 21st September, suddenly, Joan Rathbone, sadly missed by all her friends, colleagues and students.

SHAWYER. – On September 23rd, 1983, peacefully in a London hospital, Nicolette Margaret aged 73. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Thursday 29th September, at 3.45 pm. No flowers by request, but donations in lieu to Royal Marsden Hospital scanner appeal, gratefully accepted.

SMALLWOOD. – Edwin Coningsby (Ted) on September 25th, peacefully at his home at Haslemere after a long illness. Husband of Anne and father of Carina, Jenny, Richard and Stephen. Private family funeral. No flowers please. Donations may be sent to Cancer Research Fund. Thanksgiving service at St Margaret's, Fernhurst, Sussex on Monday October 10th at 3.30pm.

SMITH – Mary, beloved wife of Arnold and mother of John and Christine, peacefully at home Weghill, Chipstead Park, Sevenoaks after a long illness borne with great courage. Funeral Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Friday 30th September at 3.30. Enquiries Hodges: Sevenoaks 459622.

STOCK – On September 22, suddenly, Freda Doreen, aged 55, of Blue Fellows, Eastbourne Road, South Godstone, Surrey. Funeral at Blindley Heath Church, Blindley Heath, Surrey, at 12.15 pm, Wednesday, September 28.

SUMMERS – on September 24th 1983 peacefully at his home, Briarcourt, Cyncoed Rd, Cardiff, Morlais James, loving husband of Nancy, dear father of Suzanne and Paul, Grampy of Anna, Phillipe, Claire, Suzanne and Victoria. Resting Roathcourt Funeral Home until the funeral service at Llandaff Cathedral on Friday at noon. Afterwards gentlemen only at Cathays cemetery. Flowers may be sent to James Summers, Roathcourt, Newport Road, Cardiff.

WHITE. – Mrs Edna Lilian White, of 53a, Oxford Gardens, W.10, died 23rd September, 11.30 am. Much loved wife and mother and friend. Funeral, St Helens Church, 11.45 am Thursday 29th September.

FUNERALS

FLETCHER. – The funeral of Hilda Marian, wife of the late R S C. Fletcher, will take place at St Mary's Church, Abberley, 12 noon, Thursday 29th September. No flowers please.

IN MEMORIAM

DUNDAS – In proud and lovely memory of Henery Dundas MC (and Bar), Acting Captain, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, Scholar elec of Christ Church, Oxford who was killed in action at the Canel du Nord, Sept 27, 1918, aged 21.

HAYES In ever loving memory of our darling daughter Diana Rose who passed away 27 Sept 1969. In him be thy trust for him thy heart's longing. Mummy Daddy Patricia and Pamela.

MELLALIEU Yvonne our only daughter born this day 21 years ago tragically killed December 1980. She was our pride and joy God Bless her dear soul.

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COTHILL HOUSE. *I am writing a history of the School, and would be grateful for any reminiscences, the loan of correspondence, photographs, reports, and other ephemera.* O L S Pike, Dry Sandford Old School, Abingdon, Oxon OX13 6JW

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Legal Appointments

also on page 29

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have two vacancies in their Shipping Litigation Department, with particular reference to the handling of Charter-party and similar disputes.

Applications are sought from candidates with both energy and academic ability. They will probably be recently qualified, as solicitors or barristers. Shipping experience, whilst helpful, is not essential.

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The Partnership Secretary of the firm, at Irongate House, Duke's Place, London EC3A 7LP

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for British Telecommunications London

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هكذا من الأمل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.45 and 7.00; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; Diana Moran's star tips between 8.30 and 9.00. Closedown at 9.00.

10.30 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Ben Thomas and guest Elizabeth Millbank (r). 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Vivien Creegor. The weather details come from Michael Fish 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. There is a film item on artist Fred Wilde; an interview with the fastest woman on water, Fiona Brothers and music from Kajagoogoo. Jeff Banks has news about the range of clothes available in high street stores and there is advice for the unemployed 1.45 Bod. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r) 2.00 Interval 2.05 Take Another Look at Animal Logic. How animals solve artificial problems (r).

2.25 A Passion For India. With Lady Betjeman as she rides her Indian hill pony on the foothills of the western Himalayas (r). 3.15 Songs of Praise from Guildford Cathedral (shown on Sunday) 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School presented by Iain Lauchlan and guest Elizabeth Pearce. The story is The Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch, by Ronda and David Armitage 4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy characters in Missile Hassle 4.25 Puzzle Trail. More clues to solve 4.35 The Roger the Dog Show presented by Ward Allen and Ken Wood 4.55 Newsround with Paul McDowell 5.05 Think Again. Johnny Ball with the facts behind electricity 5.35 Henry's Cat.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Cartoons: Two from MGM – Grin and Share It and Droopy Leprechaun.

6.40 Angels. Drama series about the staff and patients of a Midlands hospital.

7.05 Harty. Russell Harty's guests are comedian Jimmy Tarbuck; the man of many animal voices, Percy Edwards; and pop duet Wham.

7.40 Taxi. American comedy series about the Sunshine Cab Company of New York. This week the diminutive owner of the company attempts an amorous liaison with a pretty new recruit to the firm but his efforts land him with a million dollar lawsuit.

8.05 Bergerac. Detective series set in Jersey. This week Bergerac investigates the strange behaviour of a retired army major. With John Nettles and Ian Hendry (r).

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 The Dark Side of the Sun. Episode three. Anne Tierney is convinced she is being haunted by her late husband in order that he may tell her something of great importance. Elsewhere the sinister Van Reitz believes that Anne is a threat and should be eliminated.

10.10 International Figure Skating from Richmond Ice Rink. Alan Weeks with highlights of the St Ivel Ice International.

10.40 Roger Whittaker in Kenya. The popular singer makes a sentimental journey to the land of his birth.

11.55 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.23; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; asbestos in cookers inquiry at 6.50 and 8.42; John Stapleton with a topical guest at 7.05; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; guest, Mariasela Alvarez – Miss World – from 7.33; pop news at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; through the keyhole at 8.05; video report from Gyles Brandreth at 8.35; and babytalk at 9.02.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: To leave or stay at school. 10.04 What adults do when their child is at school. 10.21 The birth of a baby. 10.43 The control of money. 11.08 Moving house. 11.25 A day in the life of a milkman. 11.38 A visit to a French provincial town.

12.00 Moschops. Puppet adventures of a dinosaur. 12.10 Sounds Like A Story. Mark Wynter tells the story of the Pedlar and the Monkey. 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 A Plus. Mary Berry and Cooking with Chocolate. 2.00 Take the High Road. Drama set on a Scottish highland estate. Today trouble is brewing on the ferry.

2.30 Stay With Me Till Morning. The final episode of the drama based on John Braine's novel and the Lendricks seem to be drifting further apart. Starring Paul Daneman and Nanette Newman (r). 3.30 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz for 16- to 18-year-olds.

4.00 Moschops. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Doris and The Sound of Music. 4.20 Hold Tight! includes pop groups The Lotus Eaters and The Truth. 4.45 CB TV. News, views and ideas for young people. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. What does the future hold for Barbara Peters and Joe Sugden?

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news

6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of Youth Training Schemes in Tower Hamlets.

6.30 Crossroads. Sharon Metcalfe's life is invaded by a strange little girl.

6.55 Reporting London, presented by Michael Barratt, investigates the resurgence in popularity of the thé dansant. Reporter Angela Lambert visits the Waldorf Hotel's Palm Court Room (entry fee £7.50) and the Enfield Co-op Hall (50p).

7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Aspel.

8.00 Entertainment Express. Variety show with, topping the bill, the extremely funny Tommy Cooper. Others appearing include Wall Street Crash and Patti Boulaye.

9.00 Frontier: Colombia. The first of a three part documentary (part two at 10.30 tonight, part three tomorrow at 10.30) that follows the cocaine trail from the South American jungles to fashionable New York apartments (see Choice).

10.00 News.

10.30 Frontier: Bolivia. The second part of the trilogy tracing the story of the cocaine connection.

11.30 The Devlin Connection. Private detective series about a father and long lost son team who, this week, visit singles bars in their search for a murderer. Starring Rock Hudson and Jack Scalia.

12.25 Night Thoughts from Fr Michael Hollings musing on the Feast of St Wenceslas.

Michael Craig in Sapphire: Channel 4. 9.00pm

CHOICE

● Brian Moser's trilogy about the cocaine trade FRONTIER (ITV 9.00pm and 10.30pm) has been awarded the rarely given accolade of two programmes on one night with the last part transmitted tomorrow. Is it justified? Well, for bravery alone Mr Moser deserves his good fortune. He spent a considerable time gaining the confidence of a 'coquero' or cocaine refiner, at times having to brave gun fire and once to endure a pistol being held to his head. The result is a rather out-of the-ordinary documentary, at least from the two programmes I have seen. The first, entitled A Small Family Business is filmed in Colombia and shows for the first time on television how the coca leaf is turned into the precious white powder that is sniffed like snuff by the so-called smart sets in the West. The second programme God Gave Us the Leaf, should, for chronological reasons, have been shown first, but that is a small quibble. Filmed in Bolivia, this programme examines how the Indians cultivate the crop and how they are being harassed by the Bolivian military, themselves under pressure from the United States, to stop growing the coca plant. With minimal commentary the documentaries leave the principals to tell their own story – a clever idea but it means reading sub-titles for two hours and that becomes a bit of a strain

● Deep-sea diving and an isolated village community with a secret are the ingredients for Sheila Hodgson's thriller THE DEEP WATER MAN (Radio 4 3.00 pm). Geoffrey Collins plays Dan Curtis, a diver who buys the salvage rights to a fishing boat sunk off the Cornish coast. Curtis's arrival at the remote home port of the wrecked boat is met with hostility from the villagers, something that puzzles Curtis but only stiffens his resolve to unravel the crime he discovers connected with the fishing-boat that the close-knit villagers had hoped was buried and forgotten. Although there is rather too much technical jargon dealing with diving – Miss Hodgson specially researched the subject for this play – the rest of the dialogue convincingly conveys the animosity and the fear that leads to a neat ending

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Beaubourg 6.30 Oceanography: A Look Ahead 6.55 Biology: Form and Function 7.20 Science: Particle Physics 7.45 Structural Power 3: Strategies for Change 8.10 Closedown.

9.00 Daytime on Two: David Jones with a personal view of Twelfth Night 9.26 The Treaty of Versailles 9.48 Maths: subtraction 10.10 Reading for seven- to nine-year olds 10.35 The rich and the poor of Sao Paulo, Brazil 11.00 Robinson Crusoe talks about his adventures 11.17 Everyday life in Tokyo 11.40 The intelligence of a new-born child 12.03 Part two of John Eatwell's analysis of the history and current state of the British economy 12.30 Other People's Lives 12.55 Maths for adults: Percentages 1.19 Darwin and evolution 1.40 The difference in living in the country and in the town 2.00 You and Me 2.15 The geography of streets for 9- to 11-year olds 2.40 The problem of going downhill. 3.00 Closedown.

5.10 Unemployed in Clwyd. An Open University production that examines the effect of British Steel's decision to close their steelworks at Shotton, North Wales, on the thousands who were made redundant.

5.40 Harold Lloyd* in Hot Water and Eastern Westerner.

6.05 Cartoon Two: Getting Started, made by the National Film Board of Canada.

6.15 That Was the Year. Chris Serle takes a modern look at the headlines of 1642, the year in which a king declared war on Parliament; a queen tried to pawn the Crown Jewels; and a French student invented a pocket calculator.

6.40 The Water Margin. Adventures of medieval Japanese knights re-born to fight corruption in high places.

7.25 The Great Egg Race presented by Heinz Wolff. This week three teams are asked to build a submarine.

7.55 Best of Brass introduced by Gerald Harrison. In the third match of the first round The Sun Life Band blow against The Murray International Whitburn Band. The soloists are cornetists Kevin Robbins and Archie Sutherland.

8.30 Top Gear presented by William Woollard from the Autoquip '83 Exhibition at Earls Court.

9.00 Film: Promises in the Dark (1979) starring Marsha Mason, Ned Beatty and Kathleen Beller. The first showing on British television of a story about a young Americna girl who develops cancer after an accident and the effect this has on her relationship with her parents and her doctor Directed by Jerome Hellman.

10.55 Newsnight.

11.40 Open University: Graphs, networks and Design 12.05 Putting the Pieces Together. Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Countdown. Another edition of the words and numbers game with Trish Scott of Salford challenging yesterday's winner.

5.15 Years Ahead. The first of a new series of programmes for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. There are items on choosing the best food on a limited budget; the pleasures and pains of keeping fish; clearing the loft to make a profit; and Ron Filmer talks about the sale of his toy train that was given to him in 1922. In anticipation of tomorrow's Pensioners National Day of Action which has as one of its main themes transport, the programme examines the wide discrepancies that occur in concessionary fares for pensioners.

6.00 Common Interest. A programme that highlights poverty in Britain and in particular Coventry, a city where a fifth of the population is unemployed (r).

6.30 Bewitched. Comedy series about a comical coven. This week Samantha's father arrives and is outraged to discover that Darrin is 'not one of us'.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. With her view of a matter of topical importance is writer and sociologist Anne Oakley.

8.00 Brookside. The police believe they have a strong clue to Petra's whereabouts; Sheila and Bobby Grant prepare for their silver wedding celebrations; and Roger Huntingdon finds himself homeless one again.

8.30 4 What It's Worth. Penny Junor investigates the dubious world of money-lending. She has been to Strone, a depressed area of Greenock, where she discovered that interest rates amount to 129,000% per annum; that defaulters are beaten-up and their Social Security books taken by the money-lenders. Miss Junor talks to a man who works for the sharks and to a woman who claims she is no longer a money-lender.

9.00 Film: Sapphire (1959) starring Nigel Patrick and Michael Craig as two detectives investigating the murder of a young woman on Hampstead Heath. This tense tale is also noteworthy because, for the first time in a British film, the subject of racial intolerance is aired. A strong supporting cast includes Bernard Miles, Yvonne Mitchell and Paul Massie. Directed by Basil Dearden.

10.45 Loose Talk presented by Steve Taylor and guest Tony Wilson. There are interviews with Graham Chapman and Carol Sarler, former editor of Honey magazine. Music is supplied by A Certain Ratio.

11.40 Today's History. Is the future of oil already in decline?

12.10 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary and 7.00, 8.00 Today's News.
8.43 The Goshawk by T H White (2). Read by Norman Rodway. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 – Energy Conservation. With Dr John Chesters, chairman of the WATT Committee on Energy, and David Baillie, of Neighbourhood Energy Action.
10.00 News: From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Little Green Dragon' by Elizabeth Warham. Read by Vivienne Dixon.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre: 'Fish Hooks' by Paul Webb. Comedy about a man (Geoffrey Matthews) who in a bid to reverse his fortunes, hijacks a corporation bus (r).
11.33 Wildlife (with the Devon Trust for Nature Conservation)
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983. The final. The finalists are Dr Richard Coast-Smith, Christopher Stacy Waddy, Sue Marshall and Sam Mortimer.†12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 Women's Hour. Includes Margaret Horsfield among the bristle brushes of Britain. And part 7 of The House of Woman.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Deep Water Man, by Sheila Hodgson. Drama, set in Cornwall, about a diver who faces local hostility. With Geoffrey Collins.†
4.00 News: Just after four (the story of Pocahontus).
4.10 Return of the God King. Philip Short investigates Tibet's wheel of fortune.
4.40 Story Time: 'The Picture of Dorian Gray' by Oscar Wilde (2). Read by John Rye.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping; 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O' Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Son of Cliche.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
7.50 File on four. Major issues at home and abroad.
8.20 The seaside in autumn. Ken Blakeson introduces a seasonal tour round the coastline of Britain.
9.05 In touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope Arts magazine. Includes an item about the Gramaphone magazine's record awards. And there is a review of Peter Hall's Diaries – the Story of a Dramatic Battle. It is a first-hand account of the early days of the National Theatre.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The world tonight: News.
10.30 Frank Muir goes into ... Failure.†
11.00 A Book at bedtime: 'Stranger in the House' by Georges Simenon (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music at night. Folk songs and dances from Czechoslovakia.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

England VHF as above except: 6.15-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For schools: 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30-12.10am Open University. 12.30-1.10am Schools night-time broadcasting. Pride and Prejudice (2) and, at 12.55, additional commentary.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Mascagni (intermezzo, Cavalleria Rusticana), Shostakovich (Conc for piano, trumpet and string orch, with Previn on piano and William Vacchiano on trumpet), Rossini (String Sonata No 3), Franck (Symphonic Poem Les Eolides)†.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Boieldieu (overture: Zoraime at Zulmar). Mozart (Piano Conc No 24, with Clifford Curzon as soloist) and Haydn (Symph No 27)†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Dvorak. Jindrich Jindrak (baritone) sings the Biblical Songs, Op 99. Also the Symphony No 9 (From the New World)†.
10.00 Joseph Martin Kraus: Melvyn Tan on a 1790 piano'forte plays Kraus's Sonata No 2 in E flat (1785)†.
10.25 BBC Singers: Holst's A Welcome Song: This have I done for my true love, and John Paynter's Landscapes, and Holst's Lullay my Liking: Terly terlow. With George Caird, oboe and Alexander Baillie, cello†.
11.00 Netherlands Wind Ensemble: Krommer's Octet-Partita in F, Op 57†
11.20 John Lill Piano recital. Beethoven's Sonata in F, Op 54, Chopin's Polonaise-fantaisie in A flat, and Liszt's Sonata in B minor†.
12.15 BBC Welsh Orch: Mendelssohn's Fingal's Cave overture, and the Violin Concerto (with Mayumi Fujikawa, soloist). Part one†.
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Rimsky-Korsakov's symphonic suite Shederazade†.
2.00 Music for Wind: Records of Haydn's Introduzione (Seven Last Words). Stravinsky's Octet and Mozart's Serenade in E flat, K375†.
2.50 Summer School of Music at Dartington Hall, 1983: Part one. Beethoven (Quartet in D, Op 18, No 3 and Durko's Quartet No 2. Played by Eder String Quartet. Interval reading at 3.35. At 3.40 – Bartok's Quartet No 5†.
4.20 Vivaldi and Bach: recital by Pina Carmirelli, violin and Maria Teresa Garatti, harpsichord with I Musici. Vivaldi's Conc in E minor, RV 277, and Bach's Conc in A major BWV 1055†.
4.45 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Roger Nichol's selection includes the Schubert Duo for violin and piano, D574†.
6.30 The Trinity of Music: Lute Group recital, including works by Giovanni Pacolini, Josquin des Pres, Pietro Paulo Borrono, Orlandus Lassus, Tobias Hume, John Dowland†.
7.00 Haydn Piano Sonatas: Ian Lake plays the D (H XVI 4) and E flat (H XVI 49)†.
7.30 The Terror: Peter Marinker reads the Chekhov story in Ronald Wilk's translation.
8.00 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Part one. Mozart (overture: Don Giovanni) and Schubert (Symphony No 8 in B minor – the "Unfinished")†.
8.40 Conscience and Certainty; Juliet Cheetham, a lecturer in Applied Social Work at Oxford University, reflects on the morals and politics of social workers in the light of recent cases in which serious errors are said to have been committed by them.
9.00 Concert: part two. Suppe (overture Poet and Peasant), Johann Strauss (various), including overture to Die Fledermaus) and Franz Lehar, arrang Barbirolli (suite from The Merry Widow. First broadcast performance)†.
9.50 Gabrieli String Quartet: Part one. Mozart (String Quartet in C, K 465) and Webern (Five movements, Op 5)†.
10.35 Water: David Ryall reads the Edward Bond fable.
10.45 Concert: part two. Elgar (String Quartet in E minor, Op 83)†.
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only – Open University: 6.15am Control of Education, 6.35-6.55 Man's Religious Quest.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) major bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (MF/MW). 5.00am Paul Burnett.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford†, including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 7.30 The American Showmen (s) Creators of entertainment in the USA: David Merrick (part 1). 8.25 Preview of next week's programme. 8.30 Boxing Special. Charlie Magri v Frank Cedeno from Wembley (MW only). 10.00 Can I Take That Again? A collection of radio "clangers". 10.15 The Cambridge Buskers. A musical diversion. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Big Band Special. The Radio Big Band.† 1.30 String Sound. BBC Radio Orchestra.† 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove. You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW) 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 David Jensen, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Top 40 singles chart. 7.00 Frontline with Simon Bates (Phone-in: 01-580 4411). 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00-8.30pm With Radio 2. 8.30pm Folk on 2.† 9.30 The Name's The Game.† 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Divertimento. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Towers of Trebizond. 8.30 The Hit Machine. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Another Way. 10.30 Diversions. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 From the Promenade Concerts. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Modern French Writers. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 Women in Love. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Off the Label. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Brahms' Miniatures. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m: VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 11.35 News and Weather. Scotland 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.35 News and Weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.35 News and Weather. England 6.00pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 11.40 Close.

S4C Starts: 2.00 pm Hwnt ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Gannf Hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.35 Face the Press. 4.05 Divided We Stand. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Chwarae Bach. 5.30 Buck Rogers. 6.25 Bewitched. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Canu Penillion. 8.00 Ddoe a Heddiw. 8.30 Almanac. 9.00 Prisoner. 9.55 How to be Celtic. 10.50 Eleventh Hour. 11.45 Jazz on Four. 12.25 am Gair yn ei Bryd, closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Secrets of the Coast. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Poor Billy Render. 12.00 Bible and Me. Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace * 12.40am Closedown

BORDER As London except. 1.20 pm-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Jazz. 12.00 News, closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Whose Baby? 1.20 News 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Journey to the Unknown. 12.30am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Whose Baby? 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00-7.30 Last Resort. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25 am Postscript, closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Turning point: 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.35am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Spice of Life 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Whose Baby? 5.15 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland Today 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Now You See It 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Quincy 12.30am Closedown

ANGLIA As London except 12.30pm-1.00 Spice of Life. 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy* 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Whose baby? 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Flying Kiwi. 6.00 Channel report. 6.15 Echo. 6.30 Sale of the century. 7.00-7.30 Last Resort. 12.25am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's life. 1.25-1.30 News. 1.30 A Plus. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 15.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Best of Weir. 3.30-4.00 Take the High Road 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.25am Company, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Secrets of the Coast. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Comes and Other Folk. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am News, Closedown.

Begum tells of village massacre

From Michael Hamlyn
Karachi

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the executed former Prime Minister, Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, drew attention yesterday to an alleged massacre committed by Pakistani security forces in a village 250 miles north of here.

According to Mrs Bhutto, president of the outlawed Pakistan People's Party (her husband's old party), the paramilitary police at Khairpur Nathan Shah, in the Dadu district, opened fire on busloads of mourners gathering to protest at the death of a demonstrator. A statement by Mrs Bhutto, issued yesterday in Karachi, declared that "the name of humanity has been stained" in Pakistan.

Her statement was distributed at a meeting addressed by Maulana Shah Nurrani, head of the Jamiat Uleme Party, a religious right-wing group which supports the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, though it does not belong to it. The Maulana said 45 people had been killed at Khairpur Nathan Shah when the security forces opened fire with machine-guns on September 12.

According to Mrs Bhutto's statement, a curfew was imposed immediately on the village, and all telecommunications were cut to keep details of the massacre from getting out.

The meeting addressed by Maulana Nurrani was held at the Karchi Press Club and was called to protest against the continuing censorship of the Pakistani press.

Newspapers in Pakistan are instructed to follow guidelines laid down by the arthorities. Those that fail to do so suffer pre-publication censorship, withdrawal of state advertising and loss of newsprint supplies. Three Sind newspapers are currently subject to pre-censorship: two Sindi language and one Urdu.

Mrs Bhutto, who is in France where she is said to be seriously ill with cancer, urged Pakistanis to support a strike called for September 28 and 29, when local elections are to be held in the Punjab and Sind. The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy has called for a boycott of the pols.

Wali Khem seized, page 7

Ex-King dies

Ex-King Leopold III of the Belgians, who abdicated in 1951 in favour of his son, King Baudouin, died in a Brussels hospital, aged 81 Page 5

Obituary, page 16

Countdown to the mass IRA breakout at the Maze







● 4pm: Food van for prisoners' 4.30pm meal arrives at H-block 7 and drives through 18ft wall surrounding block via double security gate (pictured, top right). As van reaches the centre of the "H", several of the 127 prisoners inside the block produce guns and overpower prison officers, forcing some of them to strip. Two prisoners don uniforms and hijack food van; 36 prisoners climb into rear of van, which is then driven back through block 7 security gates and through four other double security gates.

● 4.20pm: Van driven to main gate in inner perimeter wall of 25ft-high concrete slabs topped with barbed wire; then through gate and along wall to main outside gate, set in tall corrugated iron fence on the Half Town Road (bottom right).

● 4.30pm: Prison officer at main gate recognizes driver as a prisoner and places his car across the open gate to block van. Prisoners flee in various directions; several prison officers stabbed in scuffles – one fatally.

1: Life 2: Life 3: Detained 4: Life 5: Life 6: 20 years 7: 20 years 8: Life 9: 16 years 10: Life

11: 14 years 12: 14 years 13: 18 years 14: 15 years 15: 20 years 16: Detained 17: 18 years 18: Life 19: Life 20: 16 years 21: Life

Inquiry into escape launched

Continued from page 1

ated and on the vetting procedures for people entering the complex.

It will also consider reports from at least one prison officer who alleged that 18 months ago a special Army squad tested the security and found many breaches

The men had managed to go through five double security gates and, according to the officer, none of the watch towers was manned at the time.

The Rev Ian Paisley has also alleged that the metal detectors at the prison had been tampered with, although Mr Prior said yesterday that none of them had required repairing during the last three months.

The men on the run

1, Hugh Corey, aged 27, life for murder of part-time UDR man. 2, Kevin Artt, aged 24, life for murder of assistant governor of Maze Prison, 1978. 3, Kieran Fleming, aged 23, detained at pleasure of Secretary of State for murder of woman police officer. 4, Brendan McFarlane, aged 31, life for his part in gun and bomb attack on Shankill Road bar in which five people died. 5, Seamus McElwaine, aged 22, life for murder of UDR officer and Reserve constable. 6, Gerard Fryers, aged 24, 20 years for sniper attack on army base. 7, Robert Russell, aged 25, 20 years for attempted murder of policeman. 8, Gerard Kelly, aged 30, life in 1973 for his part in Old Bailey bomb blast. 9, Paul Brennan, aged 30, 16 years for having bomb. 10, Dermot McNally, aged 26, life for causing explosions. 11, Seamus Campbell, aged 26, 14 years for having 1,000 bombs in lorry in co Tyrone.

12, Patrick McKearney, aged 29, 14 years for possessing loaded sten gun. 13, Dermot Finnucane, aged 22, 18 years for possessing firearms and bullets used in murder bid on the army. 14, Patrick McIntyre, aged 25, 15 years for attempted murder of UDR man. 15, James Smyth, aged 38, 20 years in 1978 for attempted murder of prison officer. 16, Anthony Kelly, aged 22, detained at Secretary of State's pleasure for murder of Reserve constable. 17, James Clarke, aged 27, 18 years for attempted murder. 18, Terence Kirby, aged 27, life for murder of garage owner in 1976. 19, Anthony McAllister, aged 25, life for murder of soldier. 20, Gerard McDonnell, aged 32, 16 years for having bomb-making material. 21, Seamus Clarke, aged 27, life for murder of five people in Shankill Road bar in 1975.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne visits Woolverston, Winchester, 11; later opens Southampton Grain Silos Limited, 12.40; and later visits Magnet Enterprises, a training workshop for the young unemployed in Southampton, 2.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester opens a new classroom and music studio block at St Christopher's School, Hampstead, London, to commemorate the School's centenary, 12.

The Duke of Kent, as Patron of the *London Philharmonic Orchestra*, attends a concert to be given by the orchestra, at the Royal Festival Hall, 7.20.

Princess Alexandra opens St Giles' Hospice at Whittington, Staffordshire, 2; later attends a Thanksgiving Service in Lichfield Cathedral, 3.20; and later visits Lichfield Cathedral School, 4.40.

Music

Hexham Festival: organ recital by Margaret Phillips, Hexham Abbey, Beaumont Street, Hexham, 7.30.

Schools' choral and orchestral concert, St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Windsor, 7.30.

Military Band Concert, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

Organ recital by Simon Lindley, Town Hall, Leeds, 1.05.

Organ recital by Andrew Goodwin, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Piano recital by Robert Bridges, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

New exhibitions

Aspects of still life photography: work by Nick Barnes, Mike Beddington, Barry Roberts, Tessa Traeger, Eric Jenkins and Peter Goodliffe; John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (Until Oct 29).

The Draughtsman's Art: master drawings; Whiteworth Art Gallery, Manchester University, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9 (until Dec 22).

Miro: a tribute to his ninetieth birthday; Winchester Gallery, Park Avenue, Winchester; Mon to Fri 11 to 6, Sat and Sun 2 to 6; (until Oct 29).

New London exhibitions

German Impressionism and Expressionism from the Moderne Galerie des Saarland Museums; Leinster Fine Art Gallery, 9 Hereford Road, Bayswater, W2; Mon to Fri 10 to 6 Sat 11 to 3; (until Oct 24).

Exhibitions in progress

Architects of the Arts and crafts movement Collins Gallery, Strathclyde University Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (until Sept 20)

Paintings by Erik Gleave; Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1 (until Sept 30).

Sculpture in the garden; recent work in stone, metal and wood by selected sculptors from the Oxfordshire Sculpture Project. Oxfordshire County Museum, Fletcher House, Park Street, Woodstock; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (until Sept 30).

The golden age of Richard III, Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery, Brunswick Road, Gloucester, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, (until Oct 1).

Last chance to see

Cirencester and conflict – life on the home front: Corinium Museum, Cirencester; 10 to 6 (ends today).

Anniversaries

Births: **George Cruikshank**, caricaturist, London, 1792; **Alfred Mahan**, naval officer and historian, West Point, New York, 1840; **Louis Botha**, first prime minister of South Africa (1910-19), Greytown, Natal, 1862; Deaths: **William of Wykeham**, bishop of Winchester and founder of Winchester College and New College, Oxford, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, 1404; **Aristide Maillol**, painter and sculptor, Banyuls-sur-Mer, France, 1944. The **Society of Jesus** was founded, 1540.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,245

This puzzle, used at the National Final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by all the 20 finalists.

ACROSS
1 She received her own thimble as her prize (5).
4 Conveyance from race in which I led before river turn (5-4).
9 To get right loam mixture use this computer aid (9).
10 Vanessa perhaps makes mark in Shakespearian role (5).
11 They detest madmen, proverbially heartless (6).
12 Spain's tourist attraction converted into calories (8).
14 Jupiter was one of those known in Barchester (10).
16 Friendly type (4).
19 One who painted Elizabeth topless (4).
20 She was well-oiled at the reception! (4,6).
22 Indifferent Sheridan character couldn't do this? (8).
23 The way a convict adapts to prison in Germany (6).
26 Furious at loss of opening for plunder (5).
27 Players have strong-box with odd Scottish binding (9).
28 Synthetic material by the Misses Peachum and Waters, say (9).
29 The craft of the Jumblies (5).

DOWN
1 BR order to get out balance of payments in full (3,6).
2 Solid gold piece entered in part exchange (5).
3 Jewellery items are removed, doctor, before operations (8).
4 It's up to the old war leader (4).
5 Man of conviction or a trimmer? Paper always about right (4-6).
6 This inventor in turn announces end of play (6).
7 Questioning test in analysis of gin (9).
8 Funny Girl (for Guy) seen around the river (5).
13 He prevents enjoyment of booty left on board (5-5).
15 One lent its name to the Arrowmaker's daughter (9).
17 Run down, dear, and get in somehow (9).
18 Lover is married, I emphasize (8).
21 Put forward tricky legal point (6).
22 Press Charles the First to meet the parliamentarian (5).
24 Turner has health ruined by hospital omission (5).
25 ". . . from cliff and ——The horns of Elfland" (Tennyson) (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,244

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending September 18:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 14.85m
2 The Winds of War (Mon), ITV, 14.50m
3 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 13.90
4 Star Wars, ITV, 13.70m
5 The Morecambe and Wise Show, Thames, 13.25m
6 Keep It In The Family, Thames, 12.85m
7 The A-Team, ITV, 12.65m
8 The Winds of War, (Sun), ITV, 12.15m
9 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 11.80m
10 Give Us A Clue, Thames, 11.60m

BBC 1
1 Blankety Blank, 9.50m
2 Juliet Bravo, 9.45m
3 Bergerac, 9.00m
4 Three of a Kind, 8.75m
5 The Noel Edmonds Late Breakfast Show, 8.55m
6 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 8.30m
7 Tommy Steele, 7.85m
8 New and Sport (Sat, 9pm), 7.35m
9 Knots Landing, 7.15m
10 Nine O'Clock News (Tues), 7.00m

BBC 2
1 Butterflies, 7.25m
2 Not the Nine O'Clock News, 6.00m
3 Our Undersea World, 3.65m
4 Belle de Jour, 3.45m
5 Serpico, 3.10m
6 The Gathering Seed, 3.00m
7 Zandy's Bride, 2.95m
7= Gardener's World, 2.95m
9 Championship Darts (5.15pm Sun), 2.80m
10 The Kenny Everett TV Show, 2.70m
10= Old Men at the Zoo, 2.70m

Channel 4
1 Brookside (Tues), 2.40m
2 Brookside (Wed), 2.20m
3 A Taste of Honey, 1.95m
4 The Paul Hogan Show, 1.90m
5 A Fine Romance, 1.70m
6 Babble, 1.55m
7 Bewitched, 1.40m
7= Beau Geste, 1.40m
9 American Football, 1.15m
10 The Coral Jungle, 1.05m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Pobol y Cwm, Serial, BBC, 90,000
2 Sion a Sian, Quiz, HTV, 65,000
3 Mil o Alwadau, documentary, HTV, 40,000
4 Llun Ar y Sgrin, Quiz, BBC, 35,000
4= Awyr Iach, Miscellaneous, BBC, 35,000
4= Mae'n Werth/Alfud, sport, BBC, 35,000
In English:
1 Brookside (Wed), 123,000
2 Brookside (Thurs), 98,000
3 It Happened Tomorrow, 87,000
4= Buck Rogers, 85,000
4= Bewitched, 85,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.3m (4.4m).
TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.2m (4.5m); Sat 1.6m, Sun 1.1m (Sat or Sun 3.6m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.74	1.66
Austria Sch	29.35	27.60
Belgium Fr	83.50	79.50
Canada $	1.91	1.84
Denmark Kr	14.86	14.16
Finland Mkk	8.86	8.46
France Fr	12.43	11.88
Germany DM	4.12	3.92
Greece Dr	150.00	142.00
Hongkong $	12.85	12.25
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.26
Italy Lira	2480.00	2370.00
Japan Yen	376.00	358.00
Netherlands Gld	4.63	4.38
Norway Kr	11.52	10.95
Portugal Esc	191.00	183.00
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.86
Spain Pta	231.50	223.50
Sweden Kr	12.20	11.65
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.18
USA $	1.55	1.50
Yugoslavia Dnr	188.00	176.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only.

Retail Price Index: 338.0.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 4.4 at 702.5.

Roads

Midlands and East Anglia: M6: Contraflow between *junctions 10* and 11 (Walsall and Cannock); roadworks to be extended today. A34: Roadworks at High Street, Henley in Arden, will cause delays. A1: Single lane traffic on both carriageways at Connington, Cambridgeshire.

North: M1: Contraflow system in use and restricted access to motorway at times between junctions 30 and 31 near Sheffield. M62: Resurfacing between junctions 11 and 12 (Warrington East to M63). A1: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between Fairburn and Micklefield, West Yorkshire.

Wales and West: M5: Lane closures in both directions between junctions 19 and 18 (Avon Bridge). A358: Lane closures at junction of the M5, Blackbrook, Taunton, Somerset. A36: Surface dressing, with traffic restrictions, at Warminster Road, Bath.

Scotland: M74: Southbound carriageway closed between junctions 4 and 3 (Hamilton and Larkhall). A9: Single line traffic with lights (24hrs) as required at Gorspie. A76: Single-lane traffic with lights south of A719 junction nr Kilmarnock.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The massed breakout of Provisional IRA prisoners from the Maze prison draws comment from many of today's national newspapers.

The *Daily Express* which comments that "the hard-pressed security forces have been betrayed", says: "A breakout of this size, from a jail of this kind, involving killers of this nature – with guns too, if you please – fairly screams – 'incompetence' on the part of the authorities.

"Mr Nick Scott, the junior Northern Ireland minister responsible for prisons, has said it is too early to talk about his resignation. Perhaps. But it isn't too early to think about it."

The *Daily Star* insists that Mr Scott "should resign immediately. It is the only action he can take after a breakout of this appalling magnitude."

The paper adds that Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, should consider going too, "and take some of the prison's most senior and responsible officials with him", if the inquiry into the escape reveals corruption, or slack security at the prison.

Looking to the longer view, *Daily Mirror* comments: "No doubt somebody was at fault and no doubt somebody will be blamed – though not necessarily the same person. But that won't mend the damage.

"Recent successed against the IRA have flowed from the readiness of Irish informers to betray their comrades to the police in order to save their own skins.

How many will be willing to talk in future without the confidence that the Maze can hold those who are convicted?"

The paper adds: "Now the legend of the Great Escape is born. Sentimental Irish-Americans who don't like guns in New York and Boston will pay for more to be fired in Belfast and Derry."

Weather forecast

An anticyclone will persist over NE France with a trough of low pressure over N Scotland.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E England, East Anglia: Mist fog patches clearing, sunny periods; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 22 to 25C (72 to 77F).

Central S and N England, Midlands: Mist/fog clearing slowly, sunny periods; wind SW, moderate; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

Channel Islands: Mist/fog patches clearing slowly, sunny periods; wind S, light; max temp 18 to 19C (64 to 66F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, hill and coastal fog, some sunny intervals inland; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 18 to 21C (64 to 70F).

NE England: Mist/fog clearing slowly, sunny periods; wind SW, moderate; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, central Highlands: Sunny intervals developing, dry; wind SW, moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, drizzle, hill and coastal fog, some bright intervals inland; wind SW, moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, outbreaks of mainly light rain and drizzle, hill and coastal fog; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13 to 14C (55 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Dry with sunny intervals after overnight fog, but rain spreading fromn SW later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind mainly SW, light, occasionally moderate; sea smooth or slight. English Channel (E): Wind variable, generally S, light; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 6.45am	Sun sets: 6.49pm
Moon sets: 12.36am	Moon rises: 9.13pm

Last quarter September 29

Lighting-up time

TODAY
London 7.19 pm to 6.25 am
Bristol 7.29 pm to 6.35 am
Edinburgh 7.30 pm to 6.38 am
Manchester 7.27 pm to 6.34 am
Penzance 7.41 pm to 6.47 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	17	63	Guernsey	fg	16	61
Birmingham	dr	16	61	Inverness	s	18	64
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	s	18	64
Bristol	c	17	63	London	s	23	73
Cardiff	c	17	63	Manchester	c	17	63
Edinburgh	c	18	64	Newcastle	f	21	70
Glasgow	dr	15	59	Ronaldsway	dr	14	57

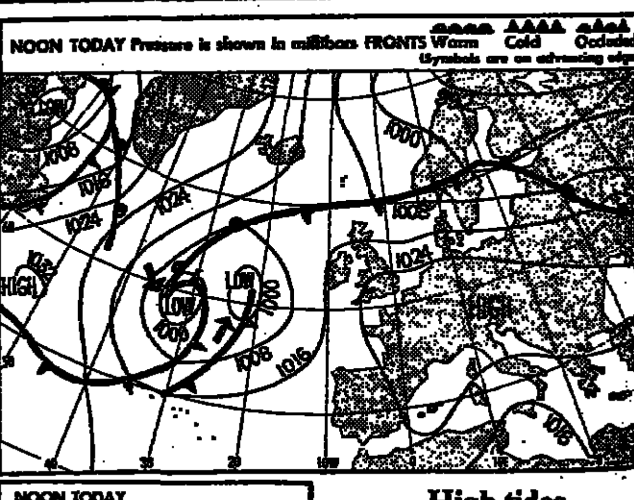
Highest and lowest

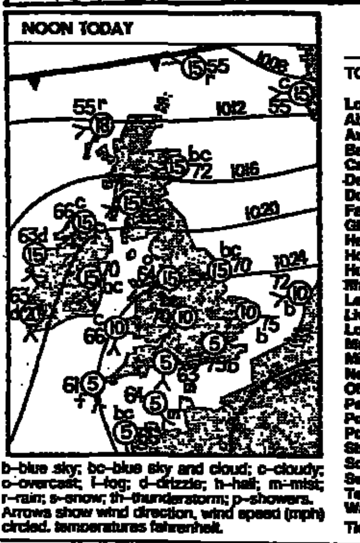
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Cromer, 25C (77F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 13C (55F); highest rainfall: Cape Wrath, 0.83in; highest sunshine: Folkestone, Hastings, 9.9hr.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 25C (77F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 9.7 hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1027.8 millibars, falling 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

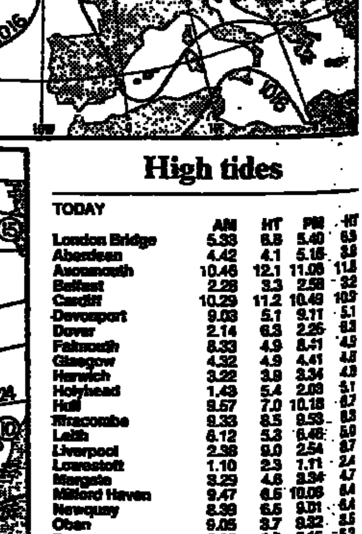
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b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

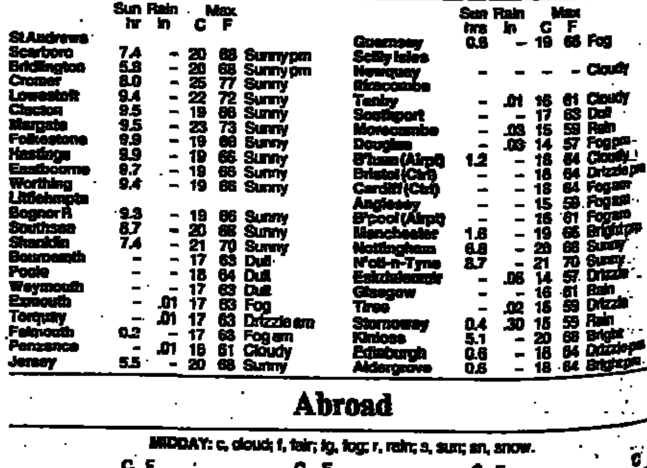


TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.33	6.8	5.40	6.5
Aberdeen	4.42	4.1	5.18	3.8
Avonmouth	10.46	12.1	11.06	11.8
Belfast	2.28	3.3	2.58	3.2
Cardiff	10.29	11.2	10.49	10.9
Devonport	9.03	5.1	9.11	5.1
Dover	2.14	6.3	2.26	6.1
Falmouth	8.33	4.9	8.41	4.9
Glasgow	4.32	4.9	4.41	4.8
Harwich	3.22	3.9	3.34	4.0
Holyhead	1.43	5.4	2.03	5.1
Hull	9.57	7.0	10.18	6.7
Ilfracombe	9.33	8.5	9.53	8.3
Leith	6.12	5.3	6.48	5.0
Liverpool	2.38	9.0	2.54	8.7
Lowestoft	1.10	2.3	1.11	2.4
Margate	3.29	4.6	3.34	4.7
Milford Haven	9.47	6.5	10.08	6.4
Newquay	8.39	6.5	9.01	6.4
Oban	9.05	3.7	9.32	3.5
Penzance	8.05	5.2	8.15	5.2
Portland	10.33	1.9	10.53	1.9
Portsmouth	3.01	4.4	3.23	4.4
Shoreham	2.29	5.9	2.49	5.8
Southampton	2.16	4.3	2.39	4.3
Swansea	9.49	8.9	10.11	8.8
Tees	7.11	5.2	7.11	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	3.18	4.1	3.26	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews					
Scarboro	7.4	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Bridlington	5.8	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Cromer	8.0	–	25	77	Sunny
Lowestoft	9.4	–	22	72	Sunny
Clacton	9.5	–	19	66	Sunny
Margate	9.5	–	23	73	Sunny
Folkestone	9.9	–	19	66	Sunny
Hastings	9.9	–	19	66	Sunny
Eastbourne	9.7	–	19	66	Sunny
Worthing	9.4	–	19	66	Sunny
Littlehmptn					
Bognor R	9.3	–	19	66	Sunny
Southsea	8.7	–	20	68	Sunny
Shanklin	7.4	–	21	70	Sunny
Bournemth	–	–	17	63	Dull
Poole	–	–	18	64	Dull
Weymouth	–	–	17	63	Dull
Exmouth	–	.01	17	63	Fog
Torquay	–	.01	17	63	Drizzle am
Falmouth	0.2	–	17	63	Fog am
Penzance	–	.01	16	61	Cloudy
Jersey	5.5	–	20	68	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	0.8	–	19	66	Fog
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	–	–	–	–	Cloudy
Ilfracombe					
Tenby	–	.01	16	61	Cloudy
Southport	–	–	17	63	Dull
Morecambe	–	.03	15	59	Rain
Douglas	–	.03	14	57	Fog pm
B'ham (Airpt)	1.2	–	18	64	Cloudy
Bristol (Ctr)	–	–	18	64	Drizzle pm
Cardiff (Ctr)	–	–	18	64	Fog am
Anglesey	–	–	15	59	Fog am
B'pool (Airpt)	–	–	16	61	Fog am
Manchester	1.8	–	19	66	Bright pm
Nottingham	6.8	–	20	68	Sunny
N'cstl-n-Tyne	8.7	–	21	70	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	–	.06	14	57	Drizzle
Glasgow	–	–	16	61	Rain
Tiree	–	.02	15	59	Drizzle
Stornoway	0.4	.30	15	59	Rain
Kinloss	5.1	–	20	68	Bright
Edinburgh	0.6	–	18	64	Drizzle pm
Aldergrove	0.5	–	18	64	Bright pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	24	75	Copenhgn	f	15	59	Majorca	s	30	86
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Corfu	f	20	68	Malaga*	s	26	79
Alexandria	c	26	79	Dallas*	s	27	81	Malta	s	26	79
Algiers	s	28	82	Dublin	c	17	63	Melbourne*	c	13	55
Amsterdam	s	20	68	Dubrovnik	f	17	63	Mexico C*	c	18	64
Athens	s	25	77	Faro	s	33	91	Miami*	s	29	84
Bahrain*	s	33	91	Florence	s	25	77	Milan	s	27	81
Barbados				Frankfurt	s	18	64	Montreal*	f	19	66
Barcelona	s	28	82	Funchal	s	28	82	Moscow	r	10	50
Beirut				Geneva	s	21	70	Munich	s	17	63
Belgrade	c	15	59	Gibraltar	s	26	79	Nairobi*	f	27	81
Berlin	c	14	57	Helsinki	f	12	54	Naples	f	20	68
Bermuda*	r	24	75	Hongkong*	f	31	88	New Delhi*	c	27	81
[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			

		C	F
Rio de Jan*	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salzburg	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo*	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
S Francisc*	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santiago*	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seoul*	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singapore*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strasbourg	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sydney*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangier	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available